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PRICE TWO CENTS.

HOW KING TURNED TO LISTED STOCKS IS TOLD ON STAND

Publicity Man at Trial Says Financier Changed Text of Advertisements and Used Only What Witness Wrote.

ATTORNEY OBJECTS

Frederick S. Phillips and Daniel A. Holmes Relate Manner of Selling—Former Ordered to Make Excuses.

Attorney Dwyer in the Cardenio F. King trial in the superior criminal court, today endeavored to get from the witnesses he summoned for the government, the cause of King's turning to listed stocks and the manner in which he dealt with the customers that came in response to advertisements.

J. Frank Davis, his advertising man, was cross-examined on his testimony of Tuesday, King is under 31 indictments charging larceny.

Mr. Davis said he was instructed to make inquiries of stock firms and from the data of it aimed to draw up the advertisements. This Mr. Davis said was done under his direction. Mr. Davis said he approved all advertisements he personally prepared.

Takes to Listed Securities.

Asked to repeat conversation he had with King before his campaign in listed securities, the witness said:

"He told me that he had anticipated the financial panic for some time, but it had come more quickly than he expected. Stocks, he said, had already begun to fall off and there were a great many listed stocks which would be good investments. There was small probability that he would be able to do much business for several months in the unlisted stocks he had made a specialty of. He thought it would be very good advertising to advise the purchase of listed securities of such character as he believed would be good investments.

Expected New Customers.

"By so doing he believed when the panic was over he would have made thousands of new customers. He thought it would be a good idea, therefore, to begin a campaign on listed stocks."

As a result of this talk, the witness said, he began the advertising campaign, which he judged to be very successful.

Saw Him Before He Left.

The day before King left Boston, witness saw him and on asking whether he should go to Hartford, King told him he could not tell at that time.

Attorney Dwyer then asked witness if King saw all the advertisements. Witness said yes, or they were communicated to him by telephone. Witness said King made changes in them. This continued for four months.

Frederic S. Phillips, an office man and salesman of King's, now went on the stand. He was employed in March, 1907. Witness said King held office in some companies he then represented. King turned to listed stocks when the market broke, he said. Witness said he had been a curb man previously. Mr. Phillips, in reply to Attorney Dwyer, said he had a desk in the front office where he met customers, talked with them, sold stock, if they wished to buy, and sent orders to King's desk. In some cases witness said he bought some stock himself, such as curb stock.

Business Increased Rapidly.

Phillips said business increased rapidly after the advertising began. Witness said he had general instructions as to answering letters. In answer to complaining stock buyers, witness said King had told him to make excuses as best he could and then to look up the matter. Attorney Parker objected to the reference to complaints, as it was vague

THREE NEW MILLS FOR FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER—Fall River is assured of a continuation of its place as the largest cotton goods center in the country through the erection of three new mills which will be working shortly.

These new plants are the Lincoln mill, which is just starting up, and the Davis and Sagamore mills, upon which work has already begun. When completed the three mills will add about 150,000 spindles to the total spindleage of the city and will give employment to approximately 1500 operatives.

NEW BRIDGE GIVES WAY.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Four men were killed and four others seriously injured today at Williamsport, when the upper end of a bridge being erected over the Potomac river gave way. Fourteen men were carried 60 feet into the river.

DROWNED WHILE SAVING BOYS.

NORTHAMPTON—Patrick Connor of Southampton was drowned in Mill river pond here this noon, while attempting to save two boys, Charles and Andrew Arthur, who had broken through thin ice where they were skating.

SATSUMA BRINGS STRANGE BEASTS

The Sailors on British Vessel From Brazil Exhibit Queer Pets—Steamer Lost Course by Erratic Compass.

On board the big British freighter Satsuma, just in from Brazil, are some of the queerest beasts ever brought to this port. They look very much like aged monkeys which had reached a patriarchal age without ever having submitted to a hair-cut. These little creatures, called "marmozettes" by the Brazilians, were caught in Maceio and sold to members of the crew. The samples brought by the Satsuma are the first of their kind to be brought into the United States, it is believed.

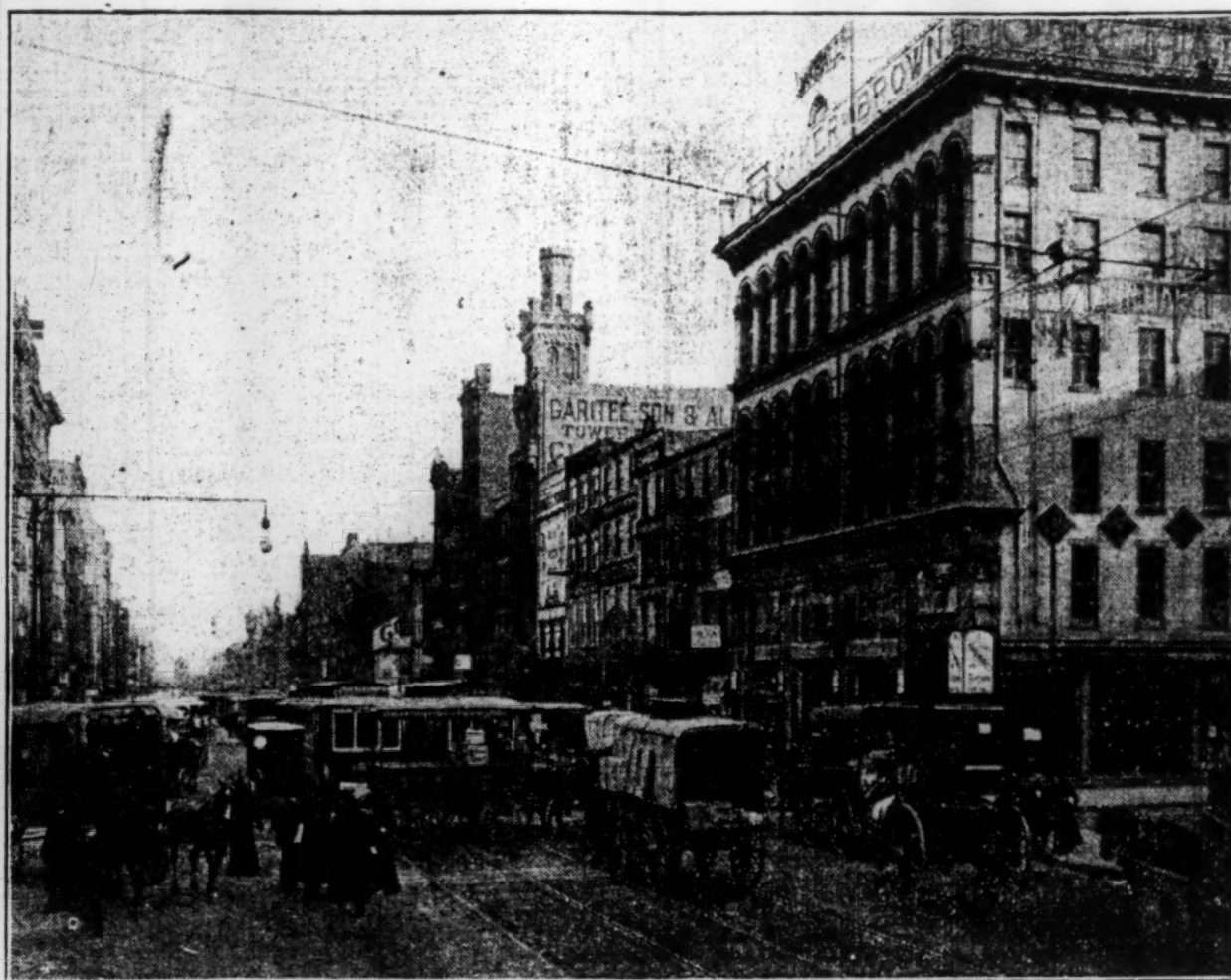
The little beasts have the perfect monkey look in their faces. But the strange eyebrows or hair that stands straight up are not those of the monkey family, and the long bushy tail, itself about as long as the entire body, gives them a strange appearance.

An erratic steering compass on the Satsuma, Captain Anderson, nearly put that vessel on the ledges of the North shore. The Satsuma had been put on a course for Boston lightship, but it was found that the steamship was fully 12 miles to the eastward of the lightship and heading toward the North shore. The course was promptly changed.

The compass was adjusted in New York a few months ago. Capt. Anderson has been unable to discover that any influences aboard the Satsuma, such as shifting metal fittings or appliances, was the cause of the error. He asked if other steamship navigators had noticed the phenomenon, and will report his experience to the hydrographic office.

Boston pilots say they have heard several complaints of compasses balking while nearing this coast.

Where John Wanamaker Won His Early Success



A BUSY CORNER ON MARKET STREET, IN PHILADELPHIA.

On This Important Corner Some Forty Years Ago John Wanamaker Began to Develop His Fortune as a Merchant. The Subway Under Market Street now Relieves Much of the Congestion From the Traffic Which Formerly Choked Up the Street Crossing at This Point.

Russian Wonders at America's Energy

NEW YORK—Capt. Jean de Navinoff, chamberlain to the czar and vice director of the imperial printing office in St. Petersburg, before leaving for Russia on the Oceanic, after visiting the Government Printing Office in Washington, said that he had found out why America was such a great country and believed that he had met one of the greatest men in it in Judge E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation.

"For five days I spent six hours each day in the Government Printing Office in Washington, where every facility was given me to investigate," he said. "It is the best printing office I have seen, and I have inspected the government institutions in Berlin, London, Vienna and Paris. Especially should I mention the method of getting out work quickly, which does not exist abroad."

"Your great newspaper plants have no duplicates in Europe. I found that every city has ample

provision for the instant spreading of the news of vital happenings. The workmen in the printing offices are imbued with the spirit that I found in every trade—to do their best all of the time."

"I was not prepared for such sights as I have seen in the world of mechanics. Judge Gary took me from Chicago on a special train. I saw the new town of Gary, now being built on the shore of the Lake Michigan. To see the long rows of magnificent dwellings, factories, works and public utility buildings that had arisen in two years was like awakening from a dream."

"I was his guest at a dinner given by 'steel men', and in that group I saw the sort of men that puts America at the head of the progressive nations of the world. When a foreigner analyzes this he sees that your country is bound to become the greatest factor in the world's commerce."

RIOTS FORESHADOW CASTRO'S DOWNFALL IN VENEZUELA

Dutch Reprisals Against Country Enrage People, Who Blame Absent President—Martial Law Declared in Willemstad—People Shout "Down With Dictator"

WILLEMSTAD—The end of President Castro's reign in Venezuela is clearly foreshadowed in the riots that are occurring in all parts of the country as a result of the Dutch reprisals against that country.

Acting President Gomez has declared the city under martial law, but the edict has had but little effect on the rioting. It is believed that the next Dutch success will so inflame the people that the government will be completely overthrown.

Today's despatches from Caracas show that the antagonism in the capital has grown daily until there is now almost a state of open revolt against Castro and acting-president Gomez.

Thousands of enraged Venezuelans are flocking into Caracas and the cry of "Down with the dictator!" is heard on all sides.

All pictures and statues of Castro are

collected and burned in a huge bonfire in the Plaza Bolivar.

The police made no effort to check the demonstration and openly defied the authorities.

Thousands of people are parading the streets today, demanding the deposition of Castro, the appointment of a temporary government and the call for an early election.

Everywhere the people blame Castro for the trouble and are rejoicing in many quarters that Holland has at last taken the initiative in a campaign that will force the overthrow of Castro.

Steps are already under way to confiscate his property, the larger part of which, however, has been taken out of the country by the wily executive. The people are now convinced that Castro has fled with no intention of returning and a rebel proclamation is momentarily expected.

NATIONAL BANK HAS BIG LOSS

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—Cashier Fred M. Varney of the First National Bank of Somersworth was arrested today charged with embezzlement of a large sum from the bank. William S. Tebbetts is president of the bank, which has a capital of \$100,000.

Varney has been cashier of the bank since 1897, when he was elected to succeed Cashier Stickney, who was murdered by John Kelley in connection with a robbery of the bank office.

President Tebbetts states that the defalcation was discovered by bank examiner N. S. Bean, and that the amount was \$85,000.

Mr. Tebbetts said that Varney had made a confession, admitting that the amount of the defalcation would be the sum named by the president.

WOMEN HONOR BOSTON TEA PARTY

The state society, Daughters of the American Revolution, met at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon. The meeting was an observance of the 135th anniversary of the Boston tea party.

An essay, entitled "The Part Taken by the New England Colonies in the Revolution After the Declaration of Independence," by Wilfred S. Baker of the Fairhaven high school, for which a prize of \$25 was given, was read, and Miss Ethel Simpson rendered violin selections. The prize awarded Mr. Baker was presented by Edward H. Clement.

SHRINERS HOLD BIG SESSION.

The Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, held its annual meeting and election of officers in Grand Hall, Mechanics building, and over 4000 were present.

HEAR RESOLUTION AIMING AT CENSURE FOR ROOSEVELT

Inquiry by Committee on Appropriation Recommended to Senate and Report Is Urged Immediately.

USE FORAKER PLAN

WASHINGTON—The long expected resolution looking to the censure of the President for his references in his annual message to the employment of secret service officers was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. It refers the subject to the Senate appropriations committee and involves an investigation of the whole secret service organization.

What Resolution Says.

The resolution is, in part, as follows: "That that portion of the annual message of the President relating to the secret service is hereby referred to the committee on appropriations, which is instructed to inquire whether the legislation referred to in the message has impaired the efficiency or sufficiency of the force employed in the secret service; and such committee are further directed to ascertain what persons other than those included in the secret service were paid from the public treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, for services in connection with the enforcement of the laws or for work in the detection or investigation of possible crimes or criminal acts, or violations of law; the information to contain the names of all persons so employed or paid, their previous occupation, the nature of the work in which they were engaged, by whom they were appointed and upon whose suggestion or recommendations."

Shall Report Inquiry.

The resolution further provides that the committee "shall report as soon as practicable the results of their inquiry, and make such recommendations as they may see fit with reference thereto, and with reference to that portion of the message referred to it."

Senator Aldrich argued against taking any notice of the President's words. Senator Culberson, Texas, said that while he did not object to the resolution, he did not approve of some of its phraseology and he offered a substitute.

The whole matter then went over until tomorrow without debate.

The Foraker resolution, calling on the war department for full information regarding the employment of detectives to shadow negro soldiers dismissed by the President for alleged participation in the Brownsville riot, was adopted by the Senate today without discussion.

COLLISION IN FRENCH TUNNEL.

LIMOGES, France—In a collision between a passenger train and a freight train today in the Pouch tunnel, 10 persons were killed and nearly a score injured, some of them fatally.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS.

The executive council held its regular weekly meeting at the State House at noon today. No nominations were presented by Governor Guild to the council.

Try To Send a "Wireless" To Japan

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Attempts are being made here today to send wireless messages to Japan. The tests started last Saturday and will be continued until tomorrow. The experiments are being made from the top of Mt. Wilson for the purpose of communicating with every wireless telegraph station within 8000 miles including those in the Philippine islands and Japan.

Reports of high voltage flashes, which have been noted in local wireless stations, aroused the interest of F. D. Mackay, principal of the Southern Pacific School of Wireless Telegraphy, and it was with the intention of locating the source of these calls that he planned the expedition. The experimental station on Mt. Wilson is nearly two miles above sea level. The tests are being made under the direction of Mackay by J. F. Collins, wireless expert; Irving L. Hollister, former operator in the United States

navy; H. M. Fisher and J. J. Stinson, operators.

Larger than any in the world will be the five-strand aerial, which will stretch 500 feet across a gorge near the summit. This will give the receiver a chance to pick up every stray spark and to register every call, no matter how faint. An operator will be on duty constantly, and during the five days every station along the Pacific coast and on all the islands in the Pacific will be called.

"We expect to talk with every station from Magdalena bay to Puget sound before we finish," said Mr. Mackay. "We will certainly be able to pick up Hawaii and may talk to Panama. The climax of our efforts will be to communicate with the Philippines or Japan. We will call them regularly night and day. Should this test be successful it will establish a new world's record."

LODGE DEFENDS ROOSEVELT IN BROWNSVILLE ATTITUDE

Senator Holds Commander-in-Chief of Army Had Authority to Dismiss Soldiers and Utters Warning Against Sympathy With Those Who Are Guilty.

WASHINGTON—Expressing himself as fully convinced that members of the colored 25th infantry did shoot up the town of Brownsville, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, in a speech in the Senate today, discussed the two pending bills to enable innocent members of the battalion to be restored to the army.

Of these two measures, he said, the one introduced by Senator Warner, (Rep. Mo.) gives the President the power to reinstate the members of the companies discharged without honor; while the other, introduced by Senator Foraker (Rep. Ohio), "obliged the President to reinstate these men under certain conditions, easily fulfilled by them, whether the President thinks they ought to be reinstated or not."

He declared that the Foraker bill was not only unconstitutional, but in principle ruinous to the discipline and government of the army. Holding that the

President, under his powers as the commander-in-chief, had undoubted authority to discharge the men, he said:

"Congress has no power to rescind that action. It can make a rule which will render such action impossible in the future, but it cannot undertake to deal with those particular men, or usurp the power of the commander-in-chief to govern the army, subject only to the constitution and the laws. It cannot take upon itself the executive functions which have already been fulfilled, and compel him to reinstate certain individuals."

"If you impair the proper authority of a commanding officer, and make his subordinates and his men believe that Congress stands ready to review his actions, it will be impossible to have any effective command, and an army without any effective command is worse than useless. By this bill, you would go far

(Continued on Page Three.)

URGE COMMISSION RULE FOR LYNN

LYNN—Government by commission after the Des Moines or Haverhill plan is recommended for Lynn in a report to the mayor and city council by a special committee which since last August has been investigating municipal departments here. The report concludes:

"We are thoroughly convinced that it is impossible to get the best results under the present form of city government. We would therefore finally recommend and strongly urge that such action be taken as may be required to obtain for the city of Lynn a new charter and a new form of government, consisting of a board of five members elected by the people, and that such action be taken as will secure for the city a charter to be submitted to the people for acceptance at a special October election in 1909."

PROTEST AGAINST SALE OF SMELTER

CHICAGO—Contemplated taking over of the Independent smelter at Pan Handle, Ida., by the American Smelting Company and the probable protest of mine operators, is reported to have been the subject of an important conference here at a meeting attended by Attorney General Albert Gallen and Attorney Odell McConnell of Helena, Mont.; M. L. Mott of Basin, Mont., and Samuel Untermyer of New York.

A year ago the Montana Mining Association took up the question of an independent smelting plant, interesting W. A. Clark and other Montana financiers in it. The result of this agitation was that the independent smelter became a fact two months ago. Despatches say that it has been an active competitor of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

ZUEBLIN EXTOLS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AS CIVIC UPLIFTER

Lecturer Asserts That the Enlarged Opportunity for Self-Government Strengthens Real Citizenship.

STANDARDS RAISED

Private Ownership, He Says, Involves Regulation Which Depends for Its Efficiency Upon Political Conditions.

"Municipal ownership secures more democratic service, because all forms of organization which give opportunities for self-government strengthen citizenship," said Prof. Charles Zueblin at the last of his present series of lectures upon "The American Municipality" today at 11 o'clock at 6 Marlboro street. Mr. Zueblin said in part:

"Today the development of municipal government is in the direction of the extension of functions, but this is with a view to permitting a free life on the part of the citizen. Liberty accorded individuals in the name of industrial freedom has been abused, and it has become necessary to impose restrictions in the interest of all the citizens."

Ownership a Corrective.

"Public control is ineffective unless public ownership is a controlling and corrective possibility. If the public sentiment is not educated to the point of public ownership, it is unlikely to make the public regulation effective."

"Public regulation instead of public ownership implies an automatic political system, and hence belongs in the category of antiquated political ideas. The notion is still widely prevalent that political machinery will run itself as the result of annual elections."

"The old system of checks, devised by those who mistrusted the people, is supposed to make public service corporations satisfy the public needs better than the government officials can. The fact is often overlooked that when public functions are performed by the circuitous methods of franchise or contract there are always the additional expense and difficulty of inspection."

Sustains Standard of Living.

"Public ownership sustains and raises the standard of living of the workers. The public is more solicitous with regard to its employees than many private employers, and at the same time has the power of establishing standards which excessive competition denies to private employers."

"More important than the standard of living of the employees of the city is the provision for the higher life of the citizen, made possible by the extension of municipal functions. "As there is a multiplication of public schools, libraries, museums, parks, playgrounds, public baths, improved supplies of water and light, better transportation and other public facilities, the life of the community is enriched. Permanent public improvements are effected, and each succeeding generation must profit by the heritage which it thus receives."

Mr. Zueblin will begin a new course of six lectures on "The Common Life" in Tremont Temple Saturday, Jan. 2.

TRY TO ADJUST TROUBLE.

BROCKTON—The city officials and business men generally are trying hard to bring about an adjustment of the trouble between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and its employees. The company's payroll has been cut from \$50,000 to \$25,000, and it has had a depressing effect upon business.

BANK IN OHIO ASSIGNS.

NAPOLÉON, O.—The citizens state bank of Napoleon has filed a deed of assignment to D. D. Donovan as the result of loans made by Cashier Groll to Judge Donnelly, president of the Ohio German Insurance Company.

Weather Forecast

Clear skies and an agreeable temperature a little above the freezing point, with light westerly winds, make up the weather conditions in the vicinity of Boston today.

Reports of conditions and temperatures in other leading cities are: New York, clear, 41; Philadelphia, clear, 40; Baltimore, cloudy, 45; Cleveland, cloudy, 40; Buffalo, clear, 24; Cincinnati, clear, 42; Chicago, cloudy, 37.

Following is the forecast: For Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; light westerly to northerly winds; minimum temperature 28 to 34 degrees.

For New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; light westerly to northerly winds.

High water 5:25 a. m. and 5:42 p. m. A slight disturbance is central in Kansas. It is producing cloudy weather in the western sections. Pleasant weather prevails generally east of the Rocky mountains, except in northern New England, where light snow is falling.

GERMANS LAYING RAILS IN AFRICA

President Roosevelt Probably Will See a Railroad in Uganda Which Will Open Up Rich Mines.

BERLIN—When President Roosevelt goes hunting in Uganda he will doubtless make a trip into German territory across Victoria Nyanza, whose southern shores are in German East Africa. He will find no railroad south of the lake, but he may see the surveyors at work on the project for which the German Empire has now granted a credit of nearly \$17,000,000.

German East Africa, more than either the British territory to the north, or the Portuguese to the south, is the eastern gateway to central Africa, as the Congo is the western.

Excellent Facilities.

The colony's situation between the Indian ocean on the east, lake Tanganyika on the west, lake Nyassa on the south-west and Victoria Nyanza on the north-west, affords such exceptional facilities of transportation that but one railroad with three or four shorter branches is necessary to connect the coast with the valley of the Congo and the rich mining districts of Northern Rhodesia.

The Central East African Railroad which begins at Dar-es-Salaam, the German port on the Indian ocean, and at present has its terminus at Mrogoro will be extended 434 miles to Tabora, in the center of the colony, and thence 160 miles north to Muanza at the south end of Victoria Nyanza, and 204 miles west to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. Tabora is expected to be reached within six years.

Connect by Branches.

Another branch will leave the line about 200 miles inland and connect Dar-es-Salaam with the north end of Lake Nyassa, a distance of 326 miles, and also with Bismarckburg at the south end of Lake Tanganyika, 195 miles.

The future development of the German colonies is now intrusted to a thoroughly competent business man, Bernhard Dernburg whose recent trips to East and South Africa enabled him to form a clear estimate of their needs and prospects.

PRESIDENT MADE BARGAIN FOR TRIP

Proposed to Smithsonian Institution That It Should Pay Expenses of Pack Outfit in Return for Specimens.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt, it appears, did propose that the Smithsonian Institution should bear at least a part of the expense of his African trip, and that the advances were not made by the Smithsonian.

This version came out in official form Tuesday at a meeting of the Smithsonian Board of Regents. An official authorized report of the meeting shows that Mr. Roosevelt took this step as long ago as June 20 last.

The President wrote a letter last June proposing that the institution join with him in the African enterprise. The official account says:

"The secretary received a letter from President Roosevelt dated June 19, 1908, stating his intention of visiting Africa and offering to give the Smithsonian Institution the results of his expedition provided the Smithsonian should send the necessary naturalists to prepare and ship the material.

Accepted Roosevelt's Offer.

"The offer was accepted and arrangements were made to provide funds for the expenses of the Smithsonian representatives without using the Smithsonian fund or money derived from any government appropriation.

"Upon motion of the vice-president a resolution was adopted conveying the thanks of the board for his very generous offer and the acceptance of the offer; also a resolution thanking the donors of the funds for the expedition."

"In a statement it was said that Mr. Roosevelt would pay his own expenses and those of his son, but that the pack train outfit, etc., would be paid for by the Smithsonian Institution. This of course is by far the greatest expense connected with the trip.

The appointment of Charles Choate, Jr., of Massachusetts as a citizen regent in place of Richard Olney, resigned, was announced.

A resolution was adopted establishing a medal to be known as the Langley Medal as a tribute to the late Samuel Pierpont Langley, to be awarded for meritorious investigations in aerodynamics and its application to aviation.

RAINEY CONTINUES PANAMA PROBING

WASHINGTON—Representative Rainey admits that the President's message on the Panama canal purchase disposes of some features of the case, but that the author of the resolution calling upon the House to investigate the purchase, expresses his intention to pursue his search for information further.

"The message of the President," said Mr. Rainey, after he had listened to its reading, "establishes beyond question the validity of the transfer, but it does not clear up the questions as to whether the government has been the victim of Wall street jobbing operations."

He said he will continue his efforts to obtain information on the subject, and said that the matter would come up in some form after the holidays.

Cheerful and Happy Men Needed for Best Places

THE Pennsylvania railroad system wants cheerful, happy men, preferably college men, in its business.

VICE-PRESIDENT John B. Thayer says that the era of conductors or engineers rising to be president or manager of large railway systems has passed.

WHEN men are promoted, the happier men, the men who carry an atmosphere of good nature with them, pleasant and even tempered men, healthy, cheerful men, get the preference. This is the kind that the Pennsylvania system is putting into positions of responsibility and leadership.

THE Pennsylvania wants executives that can command the hearty cooperation of subordinates. The company has about 200,000 employees, who must be disciplined and kept working efficiently.

THE big railroad system gets its men together at least once a year to discuss their work.

WANT JUDICIARY OUT OF POLITICS

The Reforestation of Parts of California Among Other Bills to Be Presented to Western Legislature.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Among bills to come before the approaching session of the California State Legislature, one which is attracting particular attention deals with the proposed removal of the judiciary from partisan politics. It will be introduced by William Denman of San Francisco and provides that the names of judicial candidates be placed in a column by themselves on the ballot, thus making the election of these men on a straight party ticket impossible. Many prominent lawyers have expressed the belief that the removal of the judiciary from politics will be of great assistance in the advancement of justice.

When the legislative committee recently held session in Los Angeles, the members were asked to work for the enactment of measures by which the watersheds of San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange counties, as well as those in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys might be protected. The desirability of reforestation for these regions was urged.

State officers of the California Women's Christian Temperance Union will make a strong effort to secure the passage of several important legislative measures, and some of the women, headed by the state president, Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, waited upon the committee, asking for a law to suppress racetrack gambling, while state-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic and equal suffrage were among the things for which they wished the committeemen to use their influence.

PRESIDENT LAUDS ST. GAUDENS' ART

WASHINGTON—St. Gaudens' sculptural works will stand in the forefront among the masterpieces of the greatest periods and the greatest peoples, said President Roosevelt at an exhibition held in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects.

The President, in touching on the larger feats that made St. Gaudens famous, dwelt on the original features of the sculptor's imaginative genius and scored the critics who found fault with the creations of his art.

The President declared that all the world was St. Gaudens' debtor. "The field of effort is almost limitless, and pre-eminent success in any part of it should be especially prized by the nation to which the man achieving the successes belonged. Particularly should this be so with us in America. We have conquered a continent; we have laced it with railways; we have dotted it with cities. The twilight of letters continues, but much is now being done in the field of art."

CORNER OF 'NEW THEATER' IS LAID

NEW YORK—Distinguished guests witnessed the elaborate ceremony of laying of the cornerstone of the New Theater at Sixty-second street and Central Park west. The character of the ceremonies was intended to lay stress on the significance of the founding of a playhouse in which commercial success is to be subordinated to art.

Addresses were delivered by Mayor McClellan, who laid the cornerstone, by President John R. Finley of the College of the City of New York and by Augustus Thomas, the playwright. A chorus of 120 voices from the Metropolitan Opera House sang.

A letter of President Roosevelt said: "I am in cordial sympathy with your aim to give special encouragement to both playwrights and actors who are native to our own soil, and I observe with especial pleasure that your theater will be run without any thought of profit and that any pecuniary benefits shall be used for the creation of an endowment and pension fund for the maintenance of a school of dramatic art and for other purposes of the same kind."

PINE FOR CARELESS MOTORMAN.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The town council has been prompted to consider favorably an ordinance providing for a maximum fine of \$20 for motormen who do not bring their car to a full stop at important street corners.

NEW YORK LANDMARK SOLD.

NEW YORK—One of the few remaining landmarks of this city changed ownership for the third time since 1865, when Leopold Weill sold Mouquin's restaurant property on Sixth avenue for the Alliance Realty Company to John F. Lambais.

URGE COMPLETION OF SIBERIAN ROAD

The Russian Committee of National Defence Wants Double Tracking and Other Projects Finished Soon.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Russian committee on national defense urges the completion before 1911 of the vast projects for enlarging the capacity of the Siberian Railroad, toward which the Duma has appropriated more than \$18,000,000.

The project includes a second track from Omsk, some 500 miles from the western end of the road, to Karymskaya, the junction of the branch connecting with the Chinese railroad, a total distance of over 2000 miles.

As far as the line east of Atchinsk and west of Irkutsk is concerned, this second track is equivalent to an entirely new road, for it reduces a great number of curves and grades and generally shortens the route; in this the Trans-Siberian is simply following the policy of many American roads when the traffic had become heavy enough to warrant the outlay.

The most costly and also the most necessary part of the improvements is the projected second track around the south shore of Lake Baikal, the ferry being useless in winter and the single track inadequate. The fact that in the war Lake Baikal proved an almost insurmountable obstacle to transportation, may well prompt the committee on national defense especially to urge the laying of the second track, even at great expense.

GREEN GRANITE DEPOSIT FOUND

State Geologist and Other Experts Pronounce Discovery at Randolph, Vt., to Be of Exceptional Value.

RANDOLPH, Vt.—A large deposit of unique and exceptionally beautiful dark granite has been discovered here. The state geologist, Prof. G. H. Perkins of Burlington, and other experts who have examined it, pronounce the stone to be of the finest quality and because of its greenish tint and constituent parts to be in a class by itself.

Green granite is rare and therefore expensive and all such granite heretofore produced has the appearance of a greenish mass resembling marble of the same color, but the Randolph stone has the mottled appearance common to granites and a greenish tinge which gives it a dark, rich color when polished.

The constituent parts powder under the chisel, which makes the cut surfaces very light, forming a contrast greater than in any other known granite.

Steps will be taken in the spring to interest capitalists in its development.

CIRCUS ANTICS ON BOARD SHIP

Reporter Weaves a Fanciful Yarn About Voyage Across Atlantic by the Freighter Kathargo From Germany.

NEW YORK—Determined not to be outdone, a reporter turned in the following version of the arrival and trip of the worthy ship Kathargo, from Hamburg, Germany:

"The steel freighter Kathargo jammed her nose into New York harbor today, cackled in glee through her hawser holes as her anchor chains rattled their length, and settled back on her launchers in the tide rip and hee-hawed in merriment.

"When a ship gets a laughing fit a ship news man knows there have been funny doings on her voyage, and an eager gathering of nautical scribes clambered over the Kathargo's shaking bulwarks and asked her skipper, Capt. Fritz Franke, for the yarn.

"According to the mariner's story, the Kathargo's run from Hamburg was a continual circus. Firstly, in stormy weather, while nosing her way laboriously through a head sea, the Kathargo ran up against a husky young iceberg. Several tons of ice crumbled down upon her bows before she backed off unscathed.

"They had removed much ice and were about to tackle a particular chunk, when said chunk growled, shook itself and opened its frow, disclosing the red tongue and gleaming molars of a gigantic polar bear. The crew fell upon the pole dweller with ropes and nets and soon had him corralled in a pen for future presentation to the Hamburg Zoo.

"The next day a lower port hole was smashed in. The sea poured through for 15 minutes and suddenly stopped. What stopped it? An eight-foot sea conger eel, too fat to slip more than half way through, and there he got stuck.

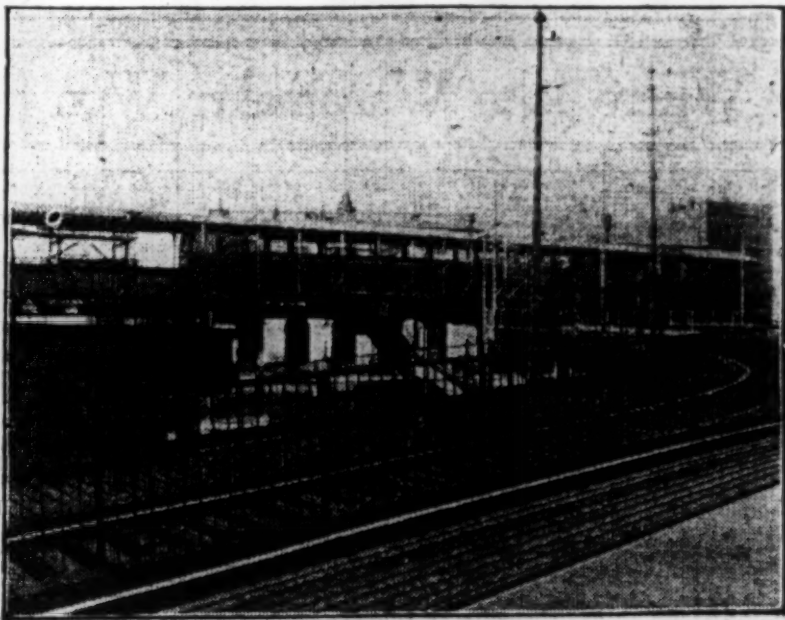
"Two days later, in the morning while the ship was practically standing still against a tremendous blow, the carpenter was washed overboard. There was no chance of a rescue. Late in the afternoon he was washed back on board again, and his first words were 'I've lost my pipe.'

"No wonder the ship laughed."

GOAT CHEWS VALUABLE BOND.

A peasant followed by a goat walked into the local bank at Aurillac to pay in some money. As he was going out a clerk noticed that the goat had a piece of paper in its mouth. He vaulted over the counter and caught the animal just in time to prevent it swallowing a bond worth \$3,000 which it had nibbled off the counter.—London Evening Standard.

New Way Station Is Nearly Completed



THE DUDLEY STREET STATION OF THE FOREST HILLS EXTENSION.

The new way station at Dudley street on the Forest Hills extension is rapidly nearing completion. When the extension is opened next spring the present congestion of traffic at Dudley street will be relieved, as at Forest Hills, Roslindale,

West Roxbury and Hyde Park passengers will use the new station. Passengers arriving from Roxbury, Dorchester, Cambridge and South Boston will transfer to the new station from the "lower level" yard by means of a wide flight of iron stairs.

BANK TO TRANSFER MILLIONS IN GOLD THROUGH STREETS

National City Institution to Move Into Old United States Custom House in New York City.

HOT WATER GUARD

NEW YORK—Fifty million dollars in gold, silver and currency will be moved across Wall street next Saturday afternoon and Sunday, when the National City bank quits its old home, 52 Wall street, for its new quarters, the old United States custom house, remodeled.

The removal of this enormous sum of money will be accomplished by the bank's own clerks and messengers, who, under heavy guard, will cross and recross the street carrying great leather bags, each containing not less than \$10,000. The street will be filled with policemen.

A year ago the old custom house was turned over to builders. The interior was completely remodeled, but the granite walls, with the familiar Ionic columns, were left practically untouched. Architects McKim, Mead and White solved the problem of raising the structure four stories and converting it into a modern banking domicile without changing the building's architectural character and tradition.

Makes Interesting Home.

By adding a Corinthian colonnade and adhering strictly to a scheme of classic simplicity it is believed an admirable result has been obtained. The altered structure lost none of its former monumental character, while the alterations have made it a commodious and most interesting home for a bank.

The entire lower section is given over to a great banking chamber, the ceiling of which is 60 feet high and 83 feet to the top of the central dome. The two solid bronze doors on the Wall street portal are said to be the largest in the world. Dominating from its position in the center of the banking room every other feature of the ground floor is the great armor plate safe, weighing 300,000 tons. Bare of disguise or ornament the architects are frankly treating it as a strong box. The safe has every known effective safety feature, the most modern and striking of which is a system of steam coils encircling the great iron box designed to parboil in an instant any person bent on burglary. The steam can be shot into these coils by touching several concealed buttons in a twinkling, making all the space about the safe a veritable furnace.

Pipes Will Foil Robber.

The purpose of such a feature is to foil any attempted holdup in banking hours, no matter how strong or how heavily armed the raiding force. The safe might be wide open with hundreds of thousands of dollars in plain view, every bank clerk and official on that floor might be looking down the muzzle of a revolver, yet an office boy on the upper floor could touch a button and no human being could approach the safe and live.

The National City bank is just four years short of 100 years old. At the time of its formation in 1812 there were eight other banks in New York, whose total capitalization was \$7,552,760.

Recently the bank reached a new record, the total assets amounting to \$372,840,000, a sum estimated to be sufficient to pay off the national debt of Mexico and all the South American republics. Early last month the gross deposits touched another record figure, \$308,728,000.

HOLIDAY MAIL INCREASES FORCE.

Postmaster Mansfield will today add 200 men to the force of clerks already employed at the postoffice to provide for the additional clerical work during the holiday period. The clerks will be selected according to instructions from Washington.

BRIDGE CARRIES WHISPERS FROM SHORE TO SHORE

Workmen on the New York-Queensboro Structure Discover Latest Phenomenon Accidentally During Storm.

IS HIGH IN THE AIR

NEW YORK—The fact that a whispering gallery, nearly 200 feet in the air is the latest phenomenon disclosed on the new Queensboro bridge between the towers and shores on either side has been known to the engineers and workmen for sometime.

One can stand in the sheltered nook formed by flanges of the steel tower on the Manhattan side and with his back turned toward the east speak softly, and what he says can be distinctly heard by another standing in the crevice of the tower on the Blackwells Island side. The same thing is true of the span from Blackwell's Island to the Queens shore, but this phenomenon of acoustics doesn't seem to work on the span over Blackwell's Island.

Workmen Hear Workmen.

This remarkable feature was discovered accidentally. Two months ago there was a driving rainstorm and several of the workmen gathered for protection behind the steel tower on the Manhattan end. Similarly, six workmen were in the protection of the crevice on the Blackwell's Island end. Both parties heard the conversation and laughter of each other. Some of the men were nearly scared out of their wits, thinking it was supernatural.

After the storm has spent, the workmen began experimenting and found that there was a perfect telephone connection between the towers on the Manhattan end and Blackwell's Island, and on the Queens end and Blackwell's Island, but no trace of the phenomenon in the middle span. This is the span that a few weeks ago was found to be electro-magnetized.

Towers Sounding Boards.

The flat steel walls of the triangle formed by the towers appear to act as sounding boards. In order to carry on a conversation one must talk right up against the steel plates facing the steel plates of the opposite tower. The voice is carried better than by the telephone that is strung across the bridge.

On a clear day, without much wind, the "ghost whisperer" can be heard across both of the spans. So distinct can the sounds be heard that the workmen now use this natural telephone instead of the artificial one. The workmen call it the "wireless." The foremen have used this means of telephonic communication for giving orders to workmen and the workmen use it talking with other workmen.

PREPARE WATERWAYS BILLS.

WASHINGTON—Representative Ransdell of Louisiana, president of the national rivers and harbors congress, today appointed Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, J. N. Teal of Oregon, Albert Bettenger of Ohio and Representative Swager of Kentucky to serve as a committee to prepare bills for introduction in Congress providing for a bond issue for waterway improvements and for the creation of a statutory committee to report upon the waterways of this and foreign lands.

SILVER SERVICE FOR CRUISER.

CHESTER, Pa.—Citizens of this place will present on Friday a silver service to the new scout cruiser Chester, which is lying in the New York navy yard, where defects in its engines are being remedied. Representative Butler of the city of Chester will head the presentation committee and the ceremony will take place on board the Chester at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

NO WEDDING BELL FOR KING MANUEL

Portugal's Monarch Not to Marry Daughter of Kaiser Wilhelm Is Report from Berlin.

BERLIN—King Manuel of Portugal will not visit Berlin shortly and ask for the hand of the Kaiser's daughter. This rumor, the authorities say, is a stale invention of the London press which reappears periodically despite categorical denials.

Closer relations with Portugal would no doubt be advantageous to Germany, especially for reasons of colonial policy, Portugal holding valuable territory north and south of Germany's African colonies, not to mention a number of strategic points in southern Asia.

The recent rumor that Germany had bought the Berlengas islands off the Portuguese coast for a naval depot has been denied, however tardily, but it further emphasizes the possibilities of such an entente.

The possession of the Berlengas would permit Germany to retire gracefully from the Moroccan imbroglio, for a strategic point on the Atlantic is really all she seeks.

However, Portugal has long become a de facto dependency of Great Britain, and whatever the personal preferences of the young King may be, the exigencies of Portugal's interests will lead him to seek a bride approved by King Edward. His neighbor, King Alfonso, purposes visiting him shortly "incog," and will be able to give him a sincere and glowing account of the happiness of his English marriage.

MEDALS AWARDED FOR HEROIC ACTS

Three Silver and Two Bronze Trophies Given to Brave Rescuers by Massachusetts Humane Society.

Three silver medals and two bronze ones have been awarded by the Massachusetts Humane Society for heroism.

Thomas E. Saint, the recipient of one of the silver ones, went to the rescue of Ralph Sterling in the surf at Winthrop beach last summer. It was when a thunder storm was at its height and Sterling had sunk. Saint dived for him and brought him up. The sea was so rough that it cost an hour's struggle for the gallant rescuer to make the shore.

Cornelius Kelleher of Haverhill, achieved a triple rescue at the Big Tree swimming hole, Little River. Three boys, John and James Gaquin and Michael Whoolley were swimming. One of them sank, and as Kelleher appeared the two others were trying to save their companion. Kelleher jumped into the stream without stopping to divest himself of any of his clothing, dove to the bottom and brought up one of the lads and with that one on his back and another clinging around his neck struck out to shore, then returned and took the third to land.

William A. O'Brien of East Boston received the third silver medal for saving W. H. Edmonds of Dorchester in the surf at Old Orchard beach last August. Roy H. Hetherington, who showed courage in assisting O'Brien, has been given a certificate.

Two children, for acts of heroism, get bronze medals. Katherine McDaniels, 10 years old, of 63 Brookside road, Brighton, went into the rough surf at North Truro and saved a boy, much heavier than herself, who was being carried beyond his depth. Harold McDermott, 12 years old, saved the life of Edwin Sullivan of Lynn in a similar way.

PLAN BIG FLORAL DISPLAY AT FAIR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The floral display at the Yukon-Pacific Exposition will be the most beautiful ever shown at an exposition. Advantage has been taken of the natural conditions to carry out the landscaping features. In the greenhouses and nursery gardens more than 1,000,000 plants are ready to be set out. Roses, rhododendrons, geraniums and the cactus dahlia will be shown in the largest numbers. Climbing flowers and shrubbery will decorate the fronts of the main buildings and all kinds of flowers will bloom in profusion in every conceivable nook and corner of the grounds.

An English tufted paney, never before grown successfully in this country, will be found in large beds about the grounds. One of these beds will be used as the decorative feature of the Arctic circle.

Recently the exposition held a Geranium day for the purpose of securing 25,000 geranium plants. Something like 40,000 plants were given.

GLASS WORKERS WANT INCREASE.

CLEVELAND, O.—Every window glass factory in the United States is affected by the demand being sent to the manufacturers for a general wage increase of about 25 per cent. The demand here insists upon a new flat rate of pay. About 7000 skilled workmen are interested.

Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins SLIPPERS

These great number who purchase these for gifts every season will find this year a large assortment and numerous styles not to be found elsewhere.

47 Temple Pl., 15 West St., Boston

INDORSES LOWER INSURANCE RATE

Revision of Tariff Also to Be Advocated at the Meeting of the Boston Merchants' Association Tonight.

The Boston Merchants Association, at its meeting tonight in the American House, will be presented with an endorsement of wage earners' insurance and advocacy of a thorough revision of the tariff with the purpose of establishing a lower level of duties than that which now exists.

An address on the subject of Boston's commerce and its relation to the development of the United States will also be delivered by John L. Mathews.

The board of directors have unanimously approved the wage earners' insurance plan, and a report will be made by a special committee appointed to investigate the new plan.

Safety in New Plan.

This committee describes in the most favorable terms the purposes, the low cost and safety of the new plan of savings' bank insurance and annuities.

The purposes of the insurance act are: 1. To give to wage-earners of Massachusetts an opportunity to secure safe life insurance at the lowest possible cost, as a substitute for the expensive so-called "industrial life insurance."

Over 1,000,000 "industrial life" policies are outstanding in Massachusetts. While safe, this form of insurance is very expensive, the expense of the business being sometimes 40 per cent of the premiums.

Wage Earners' Annuities.

2. To give to wage-earners of Massachusetts an opportunity to make provision for their old age, in the form of annuities at the lowest possible cost.

Under the insurance act of 1907 not only any savings bank, without establishing an insurance department of its own, becomes an agent for any other which has established such a department, but an unlimited number of private agencies may be established by any insurance bank in any part of the commonwealth.

You Will Find Everything in Rubber Goods at Bailey's Rubber Store, 22 Boylston Street

Waterproof Clothing Raincoats \$3.75 to \$25.00 For Men, Women and Children. Silks and Satins For Street and Auto Wear. \$8.50 to \$30.00. English Bury's and Mackintoshes for Men and Women. Rubber Coats For Policemen, Coachmen and Boys. Rubber Boots Overshoes and Rubbers for all. Water Bottles Air Cushions, Pillows, Rubber Brushes, Toilet Cases. 10,000 Rubber Toys, Both Foreign and American.

(Open Saturday Evenings)



There is a character, a style, an artistic swing, a delicate pleasing completeness to our jewelry—the acme of the jeweller's art—the conception and work of a master.

We design and make our jewelry, we cut our diamonds in our own shop, we do more to save the middle-man's profit than is usual, and our prices bear evidence of this saving.

Hodgson, Kennard & Co. -Incorporated- 25 State St., cor. Devonshire

Manufacturer's Sale of CHINA, ART GLASS, POTTERY AND NOVELTIES

Owing to change in business goods must be sold at once. HARRY O. MAYO & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, Room 8, 157 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

Leading Events in Athletic World—Ice Hockey at Hub Schools

LOCAL SCHOOLS TO HAVE TEAMS FOR ICE HOCKEY

Much Interest Being Shown by Undergraduates in the Popular Winter Sport—Schedule Is Announced.

ICE IS NOW WANTED

The local high schools are to be represented by ice hockey teams this year and more interest is being shown by the undergraduates this year than in the past half dozen. As soon as there is ice, candidates for English High, Dorchester High, Mechanic Arts and Roxbury High schools will report at Franklin field for practice.

Several years ago English High was represented by one of the fastest school-boy aggregations in the state, but because of some difficulty with the New England Skating Association, the sport was taken from the list of athletics at the school. The team this year, while it will be allowed to use the name of the school, will be an independent organization. Wallace McNamara, Pierce and Gallagher are three of the candidates for the team. Each has had much experience.

Dorchester High will have a team, and from the way the boys have shown up in scrub games in the past few years should not want for a worthy representative seven. Cruikshank, Booth and Spaulding have played the game with success.

Roxbury High will have the Cannon brothers, Matt and Pete; Thompson, Currier, Murphy and Ostergergen, while Mechanic Arts will have only two of last year's team, which tied for the championship, in Hebb and Jenkins. The other candidates include Cairns, Fallon and Nissen. Manager Mearns has arranged the following schedule:

Dec. 26, Rindge Manual T. S. at Cambridge; Dec. 29, open; Jan. 2, English High at Franklin Field; Jan. 5, Newton High at Brae-Burn; Jan. 9, open; Jan. 12, Roxbury Latin at Franklin Field; Jan. 15, Milton Academy at Milton; Jan. 16, Chelsea High at Chelsea; Jan. 19, Arlington High at Arlington; Jan. 23, Milton High at Milton; Jan. 27, Medford High at Medford; Jan. 30, open; Feb. 1, Somerville High at Somerville; Feb. 5, Melrose High at Melrose; Feb. 9, Cambridge Latin at Franklin Field; Feb. 12, Medford at Franklin Field.

ROCHESTER SIGNS JOHN GANZEL.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—John Ganzel, formerly first baseman of the New York Nationals, New York Americans and the Cincinnati club and manager of the latter last season, has signed a contract to manage the Rochester Eastern League club next season. He will receive \$5000 a year, beside a liberal bonus if the club finishes in one of the first three places.

MEXICAN CONSUL TO CANADA WILL IMPROVE TRADE

Newly Appointed Official Is Instructed to Extend Business on Vancouver-Santa Cruz Steamship Line.

OPENS NEW MARKET

CALGARY, Alberta.—It is believed that the commerce between Canada and Mexico will receive an impetus through the appointment of a consul by the Mexican government, to be stationed at Vancouver. Senor de la Vega, the new consul, is a grandson of Diaz de la Vega, ex-president of the Mexican republic, and has had a brilliant career in the department of foreign affairs. He brings special instructions from his government to give every assistance toward the promotion of commercial relations between the two countries, and brings assurances of good will from his people to those of the dominion.

Trade Building Up. Since the establishment of the Canadian-Mexican line of steamers running direct from Vancouver to Santa Cruz, a large trade has been built up with that country. Efforts are now being made to attract wheat shipments from the Northwest via the new Tehantepec National railroad, which connects the Atlantic and Pacific at Mexico, and thence by steamer to European ports. It is claimed that this route is 30 days shorter than by Cape Horn and much cheaper than by the Canadian overland and lake route to the Atlantic.

Albertans Encouraged. Albertans are being encouraged to look to Mexico for a new market for their produce, as that country promises to become an extensive wheat importer, and the Canadian Pacific railroad declares itself ready to set a very reasonable rate on wheat shipments consigned over its line.

LONG SCHEDULE FOR NEW YORKS

The National League Baseball Team Will Train in Texas in Two Squads—Many Exhibition Games Arranged.

NEW YORK.—The early spring training of the New York National League team will be done at Marlin Springs, Tex. A large number of exhibition games will be played before opening the regular season in the North. These games will begin March 13 and continue until the very day of the opening of the National League schedule.

In order to play all the games arranged the squad will be divided into two sections, one section coming north by way of the minor league cities and the other playing the smaller towns. The first game will be played March 13 and 14 at Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex., and then will come contests at Muskogee, Little Rock, Fort Scott, Memphis, Springfield, Ill., Louisville, Dayton, Columbus, Portsmouth, Mansfield, Wheeling, Lima, Newark, O., and Baltimore. The local followers of the team will get their chance to see the team when Yale comes to the polo grounds April 10. The following day the Nationals will play Jersey City across the river.

The two teams will be about evenly divided. Some of the first choice men will be with each team.

Because of contracts in Texas it is very unlikely that the team will be able to meet the Detroit or the St. Louis American league team.

COLLEGE HOCKEY DATES CHANGED

Schedule Given Out by Intercollegiate Hockey League Is to Accommodate Yale, Princeton and Columbia.

NEW YORK.—A change has been made in the schedule previously given out by the Intercollegiate Hockey League for the coming season in order to accommodate Yale and Princeton, who are unable to meet on the day previously set for them. Columbia also wished a change that would bring her game with Yale Feb. 2 right in the junior week festivities. The Harvard-Dartmouth game at Cambridge has also been changed to Jan. 30, one week before the date originally set. The revised schedule is as follows: all the games except the Harvard-Dartmouth one take place in the St. Nicholas rink:

Jan. 6, Columbia-Princeton; Jan. 9, Columbia-Harvard; Jan. 14, Yale-Dartmouth; Jan. 16, Harvard-Princeton; Jan. 20, Columbia-Dartmouth; Jan. 30, Harvard-Dartmouth at Cambridge; Feb. 2, Columbia-Yale; Feb. 13, Yale-Princeton; Feb. 20, Harvard-Yale.

GANNETT TO CAPTAIN DEDHAM.

Harold Gannett '10 has been elected captain of the Dedham High School football team for 1909.

HARVARD'S BEST HURDLER.



W. M. RAND '09 Captain Harvard Track Team.

STANFORD TRACK TEAM HAS LOST POINT WINNERS

Some of Last Year's Best Men Have Not Returned to College—New Men Are Promising.

HORTON IS CAPTAIN

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Now that the football season is past, the undergraduates of Leland Stanford University are considering the prospects of having a strong track team to compete with University of California as well as for the western college championships. Many of last year's best men have dropped out for one cause or another and the outlook at present is not of the best. Capt. Harry Horton summed up the situation, when he said:

"I should say the prospects for the coming season are fair, in view of the fact that while we have undoubtedly sustained several very severe losses, the number of point winners at Berkeley is likewise small this year." Captain Horton continued and told how the amount of work which had been done by the freshmen this semester had not been sufficient to give either Moulton or himself the best opportunity to judge to what extent the forces of the varsity would be strengthened by the new men.

They are uncertain what point winners there may be in the freshman class. There are several men of ability, but it would be impossible to say just what events they are best qualified for. Again, there are old men coming back who did not compete last year for various reasons.

New Men Looked to For Points.

The team may receive some reinforcements from the high schools next term. Utah is expected to send down several representatives who have good academic records, most notable among them being Ruddick, who won the individual cup in the last interscholastic. He has signified his intention of entering but there is some doubt as to whether he will be able to enter on account of matriculation requirements. Huft, a half miler, is also likely to be a candidate. This runner has an academic record of 2:0 1-5 in his event, which, with training under Moulton, should be bettered.

Last year's point winners in the varsity meet who are still in college are Horton, C. B. Bradford, winner of the mile; Holman, who took six points in the sprints; Adams, second in the two mile; Morris, who scored 2 1-4 points in the hurdles and relay; Connan, who made 1 1-4; MacGregor, winner of 1; Gardner of 1, and Scott, who took third in the pole.

The losses have been Brown, the quarter and half miler; Bellah, pole vaulter

and broad jumper; Vandervoort, broad jumper; Martin, high jumper.

To take Brown's place in the half mile J. O. Miller should be a valuable man. He ran even with Brown last year and made a fine record at Chicago. In the quarter W. M. Rawles, '09, who has covered the distance in :51 1-5, is available. Rawles captained his class team in his freshman year and was considered one of the most promising men enrolled at Stanford in some time. For the last two seasons he has been out, but this year is in good shape.

LYNN BOWLERS GET NEW RECORD

Imperial Club Ties World's Record by Rolling a Single String of 571 in the Greater Boston League.

The world's candlepin record for a single string was tied by the Imperial Club of Lynn in its match with the Boulevard-Revere team Tuesday night. In the second string of the match the Imperial bowlers rolled a total of 571, which equaled the record made by the McCarthy team. The team total of 1581 was but two points behind the old record. The following is the record of the Imperial five:

Warren	95	90	108	302
Hardy	109	104	123	336
Nowell	90	102	100	292
Lucie	101	143	95	339
Cole	93	123	97	313
Totals	487	571	523	1581

A new record was also established in the Amateur Boston Pin League when House of the Colonial team bowled a single of 130. The following are the results of the matches in this league:

Colonial	516	509	483	1508
Calumet	499	492	431	1422
Boston A.	518	507	464	1489
Dudley	448	458	491	1397
Arlington Boat	488	474	478	1440
Newtowne	464	471	500	1435

PRESENT SYSTEM TO BE CONTINUED

PHILADELPHIA.—The University of Pennsylvania football committee for next year has been named and is new with the exception of John Minds, who probably will be chairman. The other graduate member is W. N. Morice, who succeeds Clifford Pemberton Jr., while the undergraduate members are Captain Miller, Hunter, Searlett and Manager Cheston. These names on the committee mean the continuance of the present system.

Sol Metzger, who did well this year, in all probability will again be field coach, with Wharton line coach-in-chief, and Smith in charge of the backfield. For the advisory board of coaches Dr. R. G. Torrey, the former center, is mentioned as chairman. There has been talk of giving up a Wednesday game or two. Bucknell will not be on the list again, but a game with Swarthmore would be welcome. Dickinson may get a date, and the Carlisle Indian contest will be given later in the season.

Notes From the Field of Sports

Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit Americans, is trying to secure Elberfeld of the New York Americans.

If Bresnahan can carry out his present plan, he will get McGinnity, Taylor and Seymour for his Cincinnati team next year.

The Army A. A. is to hold a 10-mile cross-country run Washington's birthday. It will be a handicap race open to all registered athletes.

On account of the poor condition of the roads, R. A. Fowler will not make his attempt to break Longboat's record for the B. A. A. Marathon course today.

Yale and Princeton have agreed to play a series of three games of hockey in the Duquesne garden, Pittsburgh. The dates are: Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and 2.

C. S. Titus, coach of the Princeton University crews, is to come to Cambridge this month to study the system of winter coaching now employed at Harvard.

Manager Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics has secured Catcher Eagan of the Utica New York State League team. He led that league in batting last year with a percentage of .378 for 86 games.

The track team of the Malden Y. M. C. A. defeated the team of the Quincy Y. M. C. A. Tuesday night in a dual meet. Histon won the shotput for Quincy, which was the only first ten by that team.

The Jaques family is well represented in the athletic world just now by Herbert Jaques an dhis son, Herbert Jr. Mr. Jaques is the candidate for president of the U. S. Golf Association and his son is the famous Harvard cross-country runner.

BASKETBALL RESULTS

Somerville H 36, Revere H 18.

Rindge M. T. S. 20, Cushing Academy 9.

Somerville Y. M. C. A. 43, Lynn 14.

Lynn Y. M. C. A. 24 40, Milton 24 14.

Reading Y. M. C. A. 34, Haverhill 7.

FENCING SQUAD INCREASED.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Candidates for the Princeton varsity fencing team have been practicing for the past few weeks under Capt. H. R. Medina and coach Pappano. Of last year's team two men are eligible this season, Capt. H. R. Medina '09 and P. M. Maresi '09. For the vacant positions F. B. Colver and J. L. Sprunt '10 are the most promising candidates.

PRINCETON TEAM DEFEATED.

NEW YORK.—The Princeton hockey team was defeated by the team representing the Crescent A. C. Tuesday night by a score of 2 to 1. Last week the Princeton team won by a score of 3 to 2.

June 8 to 11 are the dates set for the next British open golf championships. They will be held on the Cinque Port Golf Club course at Deal, Eng. James Baird, who has held the championship for four years, will defend the title.

Frank Cavanaugh, coach of the Worcester Academy football team for 1908, announces that he cannot consider the appointment of coach of the Dartmouth team as he has a contract for next year with Worcester Academy.

It is expected that Vanderbilt University will be on the Annapolis football schedule next year. In 1907 these teams played a tie game, 6 to 6. As Vanderbilt can play only one game away from home, the navy game had to be given up this fall.

McFarland, winner of the six-day bicycle race, and Major Taylor, the well-known short-distance rider, are to meet in a match of three races Saturday night. One race will be a mile sprint, another a mile pursuit and the third will be chosen after the other two have been finished.

J. W. Wilce of Wisconsin University football team has the distinction of being the only football captain-elect to be elected twice in one year. At the first election one of the players was absent and it was claimed that his proxy was used wrongly. A new election was held and the absent player voted for Wilce.

The Marathon cup offered by J. T. Auerbach of his city for Cornell cross-country runners will not be competed for this year, but instead will be awarded to the winner of the interclass meet next spring. It was found that only seasoned cross-country runners took part in the Auerbach cup race, and that thievery was not, in reality, stimulating interest among new runners.

LONGBOAT WINS FROM DORANDO

NEW YORK.—Tom Longboat, the famous Indian long-distance runner, defeated Dorando Pietri, the famous Italian Marathon runner, in a race of 28 miles 385 yards at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night. The victor's time for the distance was 2h. 45m. 52.5s, which is 45 seconds slower than the time made by Dorando in his race with Hayes.

When Longboat won the Boston A. A. Marathon race in record-breaking time, he gave promise of developing into one of the fastest long-distance runners in the world, but his running became slower instead of faster. The time made in the Dorando race was fast considering the conditions.

SLOCUM TO CAPTAIN NEWTON.

The Newton High School hockey team will be captained by W. S. Slocum this year. E. L. Gill is to be manager. Slocum is the only one of last year's team to be in school this year. A strong schedule has been arranged.

FORMER EMPLOYEES OF KING TESTIFY AT TRIAL

(Continued From Page One.)

and would leave a wrong impression with the jury. Witness said in substance he was tired of answering complaints and turned them over to the defendant. Witness said he took some of the complaining customers to King.

In answer to Attorney Parker, witness said his instructions were to have the stocks ordered by the cashier, except in cases where he bought on the curb. Under proper conditions stock could be had in about a week, witness said, in reply to Mr. Dwyer.

Salesman On Stand.

Daniel A. Holmes took the stand. His business was to look after the correspondence and sell to customers. He had scribbled the method of selling stocks to customers. In necessary cases King was notified by word of mouth or a copy of the order placed on his desk. Witness denied that he had general instructions for selling.

"He was King's bondsman to the extent of \$16,000," he said. King answered important business letters. Witness became very excited as the examination proceeded.

Business Increase Resulted. In response to Attorney Parker, witness Holmes stated that King's house bought listed stock for customers previous to November, 1907. An increase of business resulted.

Witness said he had no special instructions from King.

He said that the confirmation receipt was forwarded with a personal letter to the customer. Witness said the house had some stock on hand, and other stock was bought from other brokers.

After the purchase of stock there would be some delay in getting the certificates from the transfer offices, in some cases unreasonable, the witness thought; which was no fault of King's. All stock was bought on the credit of King's house and paid for when the certificates were delivered.

The defendant, according to witness Holmes, was the promoter of the business, and he left the details to Mr. Snow, Mr. Phillips and the witness.

Certificates were sent by registered mail or given in person, and were sent out from the book-keeping department.

said the witness. He had no specific knowledge of their delivery.

Asked as to Non-Delivery.

Attorney Dwyer asked the witness if there was any excuse for non-delivery of stock ordered before Feb. 20. Witness answered no. Witness also said that where the stock was on hand, the sale was confirmed as soon as a transfer could be made; if not on hand the matter was referred to Mr. King for instructions.

A certified copy of King's deed of assignment for benefit of creditors, Feb. 20, 1908, was then put in.

Assignee of Deed Called.

The government then called Henry D. Yeaton, one of the assignees of the deed. Witness said he looked after the legal part of the business, and Mr. Hopkins, the other assignee, looked after the rest of it. Witness Yeaton and Mr. Hopkins turned over to Jeremiah Smith Jr., the receiver in bankruptcy, the business of Mr. King. The assets were \$150,000 and the liabilities \$420,000, according to witness Yeaton.

In answer to Attorney Parker, witness stated that suits against King and defaults of payments due him had impaired his quick assets.

Witness said about \$100,000 was tied up by suits.

RUSSIA OPPOSES BIG INDEMNITY

ST. PETERSBURG.—If Austria can reach an agreement with the Balkan states as to the amount of compensation they should receive for her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russian diplomats believe that the forthcoming Balkan conference will be little more than a mere formality. The conference agreement between Austria and Russia, practically removes the last obstacle to the conference.

With only the size of Austria's indemnity to Turkey, Servia and Montenegro at issue, it is not believed that these claimants will be allowed to jeopardize the peace outlook by insisting on prohibitive remuneration. Turkey's present figures, \$80,000,000, are considered preposterous by Russia and should the Porte not yield, Russia and the other powers will warn her of her danger.

ORIENTAL PLANS OF ROCKEFELLER

CLEVELAND, O.—John D. Rockefeller, before leaving the city for New York, said that he was unable to understand why the newspapers were directing attention to his proposed establishment of a \$50,000,000 fund for the education of Orientals in the Far East.

"It will take years to obtain the necessary legislation to accomplish the ends attributed to me, and it is much too early to make a public announcement," he said.

"It will be necessary to procure charters from the government which will safeguard a charitable enterprise of this nature, and all this will take time. We must lay the foundation for a proposition that is likely to involve a large amount of money, and until this is done it would be absurd for me to discuss the question. In time undoubtedly I shall have something to say to the public on the subject, but not now."

PATRONS OF ROAD OBJECT TO CURVES

The board of railroad commissioners gave a hearing this morning on the protest of Benjamin C. Clark and other residents of Hingham, Cohasset and Weymouth against what they deemed to be unsafe curves on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad through those towns. William E. Sears appeared as attorney for those desiring better conditions.

Professor Allen, instructor in railroading at Technology, told of his examinations of the track. A sharp curve in one section of rail, he said, may be followed in the next section by a flat rail, which cannot fail to cause violent swaying of the car.

Attorney Frank A. Farnham for the railroad company said he did not doubt that there has been some inconvenience to passengers, but he denied that the road is unsafe, and asserted that the curves are laid in accordance with the best railroading practice. Certain improvements, however, such as evening the curves and raising the outer rail in some cases, are in contemplation, and will be put into effect before the summer schedule is resumed. With these improvements, he believed there will be no further ground for complaint.

LODGE BACKS ROOSEVELT IN BROWNSVILLE CASE

(Continued From Page One.)

to convert your soldiers from an army to a mob, stimulated by agitators and ruled by popular meetings."

Evidence Against Soldiers.

On the question of the guilt of the men, or of some of them, Senator Lodge said that in reaching the conclusion that the shooting, which resulted in fatalities, houses damaged and lives endangered, was done by soldiers of the 25th infantry stationed at Fort Brown, he was supported by the decision of the citizens committee, by that of the Penrose court martial and by a decisive majority of the Senate committee on military affairs, all of which took testimony in the case. "There is no evidence whatever," he declared, "that the shooting was done by citizens of the town, by Mexicans, by smugglers, or by invaders from the surrounding country. Evidence of that sort was from time to time promised or threatened, but it never appeared, and elaborate suggestions and far-fetched inferences were all that were ever offered."

Submits Names of Witnesses.

The senator submitted the names of 22 witnesses who testified positively of their identification of the persons who did the shooting as soldiers and negroes. The evidence, he said, was overwhelming. As to the uniform denial made by the soldiers before the Senate committee, Senator Lodge said:

"It is possible for 150 or 200 men to tell without exception a story agreed upon before hand. The soldiers had the strongest possible motives for denying participation in or knowledge of the shooting. There could not have been any strong personal motive to induce the witnesses on the other side to testify otherwise than truthfully."

"Speaking of his own personal sympathy for the negroes of the United States, he said that it was as his friend that he thought that no greater misfortune has happened to them in late years than this effort to make a race issue out of a case of military discipline.

Little Sympathy for Victims. Discussing the idea that sympathy for criminals of all races and of all classes has become the fashion of the time, after mentioning one or two recent striking examples, Senator Lodge said: "Today we seem almost to have reached the point where the sympathy

is so strictly confined to the criminal that there is none left for the victim of the crime."

The senator then uttered this warning:

"When society takes from the individual the power to protect himself and avenge his own injuries, it contracts to protect him and to punish the wrongdoers by due process of law. If society fails to do its duty; if its laws result in delays and miscarriage of justice; if the criminal becomes the object of public sympathy and escapes punishment, human nature asserts itself; the ancient individual right is again invoked and mobs and lynching, Corsican vendettas and private vengeance take the place of legal process, and law and order and justice are disregarded and cast aside. There is a reversion to the anarchical condition from which man has slowly raised himself in the course of ages by the organization of an ordered and coherent society upon which all civilization depends."

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PLANS SUBWAY SCHEME FOR ALL NEW YORK ROADS

The Project Will Cost One Hundred and Thirty Million Dollars and Includes a Great Union Station.

CONTRACTOR'S IDEA

NEW YORK—D. D. McBean, a contractor, with offices in the Park Row building and living at the Waldorf-Astoria, has presented to the public service commission plans for a \$130,000,000 subway scheme, and told the commission that if it approves his plans he will furnish information as to his associates and with them apply for a franchise.

His plan is to have a great union passenger station on a site bounded by Park Row, Oliver, Cherry and Pearl streets, or in that vicinity, into which the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Baltimore and Ohio, Lehigh Valley, Reading, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New York, New Haven & Hartford and Long Island railroads may bring their trains through subways. Direct connection with existing subways is provided, so that passengers may be immediately transferred. Late at night when passenger traffic is light he would have the tunnels used to carry freight.

Subways and Roadways.

His plan includes combined subways and roadways through a number of streets to enable the New York Central, Pennsylvania and Long Island railroads to deliver their freight in the city. The roadways underground would be used by trucks carrying freight. The streets in which he would place these combined roadways and freight subways are:

In West street, from Liberty street to Twenty-second street; to Eleventh avenue to Forty-second street; in South street, from Whitehall street to Gouverneur street; in West Broadway, from Vesey street to Fifth avenue; in Fifth avenue, north to Twenty-third street and Broadway; in Broadway, from Twenty-third street to Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue; in Sixth avenue, from Thirty-fourth street north to Fifty-fifth street; in Seventy-ninth street, from First avenue to Lexington avenue; in Eighty-sixth street, from Eighth avenue to Broadway; in Seventh avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street; in Willis avenue (Bronx), from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street to One Hundred and Forty-eighth street.

Benefit 12 Railroads.

He would have big factories and stores connected directly with the freight subways. Numerous entrances and exits for trucks are provided in the plans. Mr. McBean says:

"The road tracks specified herein are about twice the amount of track now used by it. Rapid Transit railroad. The prices paid to contractors for construction of the Rapid Transit subways and the cost of construction of subaqueous tunnels by the method used in using the Harlem River tunnel, show that all of the tunnels, subways and surface connections specified herein can be constructed for the sum of \$130,000,000."

"There are 12 railroads that would be benefited by having this system constructed; \$10,833,334 subscribed or underwritten by each of them would give sufficient money to construct the work specified herein."

HOUSE SCORES WALL STREET

WASHINGTON—A bill to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States is up for consideration in the House of Representatives. Mr. Garrett (Tenn.) proposed an amendment prohibiting the transmission through the mails of any advertisement or other information bearing on futures in connection with stock transactions where the product or article which is the subject of contract cannot actually be delivered. Mr. Campbell (Kan.) assailed the New York Stock Exchange, declaring that less than 10 per cent. of its business was legitimate. His statement was challenged by Mr. Fitzgerald (New York), who read from a message of President Roosevelt in which the President said that the great bulk of business of the New York Stock Exchange was legitimate.

ABANDON LARGEST OIL WELL.

A famous oil well owned in Mexico City by Pearson & Sons of Los Angeles, Cal., had to be abandoned because the flow could not be controlled. Fire started in the well and had to be extinguished by torrents of mud, sand and water. The well, or rather lake, as it may now be called, is the largest ever opened in the world. It has flowed 4,000,000 barrels of hot sulphur water daily of 160 degrees temperature, carrying with it some 25,000 barrels of oil. The fire started at the drilling into the oil sand, and the heavy gas pressure started the flow, opened great fissures in the ground, and the blaze was lighted from the boiler. The depth was about 1,800 feet.—N. Y. Herald.

ADMIRAL PILLSBURY RETIRED. WASHINGTON—Having reached the age of 92 years, Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, chief of the naval bureau of navigation, has been retired but at the request of the President he will, however, continue to perform the duties of that office for the remainder of the present administration.

STRENUOUS LIFE OF LOCOMOTIVE

Ordinary Passengers Have Little Idea of the Manifold Requirements of a Railroad Engine.

To the ordinary traveler—especially when looking at one of the modern type of flyers—the duties of a railway engine would appear to consist solely of hauling passenger and freight trains with all possible speed, and with the addition of shunting the various cars at the large railway centers, and now and then at wayside country stations.

There are, however, a hundred and one other odd jobs which fall to the lot of the less up-to-date locomotive during the course of a year. These tasks, often thankless, but none the less necessary, are performed by what may be termed the "Cinderella" of the line.

First, there is the conveying and tipping of the train loads of new materials—rails, sleepers, etc.—required for renewing and repairing the lines. The unloading of the requisites for repairing, say, half a mile of road, takes considerable time and on a main line much care has to be exercised so as not to interfere with the ordinary traffic. The same precautions have to be taken in collecting the old materials for conveyance to the nearest storehouse, etc., or else to be sold as "scrap."

Much time is spent in "ballasting"—namely, the tipping of the gravel or ashes used for filling in the spaces between the sleepers. Where ashes are used for this purpose, many days are spent in the yards of the big iron and steel works, loading up the refuse from the furnaces, the managers of these firms being only too glad to let the railway companies have the ashes free of cost, so as not to have their own valuable space covered with useless material.

In the summer time there is the lagging up of the hay made on the line side embankments and cuttings. This is conveyed to the nearest station or market town, and sold.

In the winter, days and days are spent in snow cutting, two or three engines being utilized behind one snowplow. To see the snow fly before the combined weight of the locomotives and plow is a sight to be remembered.

Changes of staff often occasion the use of an engine for the removal of the men's furniture from one place to another. This is done by the company free of charge.

Slips and subsidences of the line sometimes call for the hurried use of an engine for the conveyance of workmen to the scene of operations, and the same may be said for all derailments and accidents of greater or lesser magnitude.

For Testing Bridges.

For testing bridges, the united weight of several heavy locomotives is often resorted to; and in the inspection of tunnels an engine and special open van—to allow of a close examination of the roof and walls—are used.

In addition to all these, there are always numbers of engines engaged on new works in course of construction, additional sidings, new stations, bridges, etc. Frequently these are in the hands of contractors, and in such cases the railway companies provide the engine power, and charge the contractor at an agreed rate per hour for whatever time he utilizes their locomotives.

POSTAL BANK BILL BEFORE SENATE

WASHINGTON—The first pledge of the Republican platform adopted at Chicago to come before the Senate for discussion was reached when the postal savings bank bill was taken up.

Senator Bailey said he would oppose any agreement to vote on the measure or to make it the unfinished business, thereby indicating that the Democrats will be virtually unanimous in opposing it. Senator Carter of Montana spoke in favor of the bill.

"Savings banks," Mr. Carter declared, "would not suffer in any way through the establishment of a postal savings bank system."

Senator Flint, California, said he had been informed that the mutual savings banks of New England paid their officers salaries far in excess of services rendered.

Senator Buckley, of Connecticut, remarked that savings banks in his state were economically managed, in most cases only the treasurer being paid, and in no case does his salary exceed \$5,000 a year.

OPPOSES BUYING PNEUMATIC TUBES

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Meyer has transmitted to Congress his report on the question of the feasibility and desirability of purchasing and operating pneumatic tubes in the cities where the service is now installed. He approves the conclusions reached by the committee appointed by him to make an investigation among which are:

That pneumatic tube service appears to be still in an experimental stage. That the contracting companies should be required to complete their contracts without undue delay, in order that the effect of full and complete systems may be ascertained.

That it is not feasible and desirable at the present time for the government to purchase to install and operate pneumatic tubes.

MAKE PLEA FOR RAILROADS.

NEW YORK—The committee on transportation of the New York board of trade and transportation passed resolutions deprecating "action by business bodies, individual shippers or federal and state officials which may tend to aggravate public prejudice against railroads."

NEWS OF THE WORLD

DOMESTIC

WEATHERFORD, Tex.—An immense meteor passed over this city.

NEW YORK—Theater speculators are to be barred from the streets by law.

NEW YORK—A mining expert says that there is coal enough to last 100 years.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The sprinkling of streets with oil here has been given up as a failure.

EUFAULA, Okla.—Robbers secured \$2700 from the First National Bank by dynamiting the safe.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Students of Union college have started a fund to build a new gymnasium.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The official returns show Taft's plurality in New York state to have been 202,802.

WASHINGTON—American Consul General Mason at Paris reports that the French tariff rates will be increased.

CINCINNATI—A reunion of the four Taft brothers is expected here before President-elect Taft starts South.

CHICAGO—The executive committee of the national peace congress is arranging for a meeting here next May.

WASHINGTON—Charles F. Choate of Massachusetts has been appointed assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON—Senators Carter of Montana and Depey of New York have spoken in favor of the postal savings bank bill.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Helen C. Imble has will her paintings to the Metropolitan Museum on condition that they always remain there.

CHICAGO—The federal grand jury is investigating rebate charges against various railroads. The Illinois Steel Company is alleged to have received rebates.

WASHINGTON—As long as the Dutch ships at Venezuela act within the limits of the Monroe doctrine there will be no interference by the United States.

WASHINGTON—Dr. D. B. Galloway of the department of agriculture believes he has discovered a method by which paper and molasses can be made from cornstalks.

BEVERLY, Mass.—The friends of Albert S. Hoogs, the defaulting bank teller, are trying to raise \$10,000 for bail.

NEW ENGLAND

MILFORD, N. H.—A mountain lion has been shot near here.

GLOUCESTER—The schooner Henry M. Stanley has brought in 1400 barrels of salted herring.

CAMBRIDGE—The board of aldermen has provided additional appropriations of \$9000.

LENEX, Mass.—The Rev. Harold Arrowsmith for 12 years rector of Trinity Church, has resigned.

LOWELL, Mass.—A deer ran into the heart of the city, was captured and later released in the country.

BEVERLY, Mass.—The 13th annual exhibition of the Essex County Poultry Association has opened.

SPRINGFIELD—The fire marshal here

ACCUSED EDITOR FILES AN ANSWER

NEW YORK—The New York World in its answer to President Roosevelt's references to that paper in his special Panama message to Congress says:

"Mr. Roosevelt is mistaken. He cannot muzzle the World."

"While no amount of billingsgate on his part can alter our determination to treat him with judicial impartiality and scrupulous fairness, we repeat what we have already said, that the Congress of the United States should make a thorough investigation of the whole Panama transaction, that the full truth may be known to the American people."

"The World appreciates the importance and significance of Mr. Roosevelt's statement that 'the attorney-general has under consideration the form under which proceedings against Mr. Pulitzer shall be brought.'"

"This is the first time a President ever asserted the doctrine of lese majesty. Neither the King of Great Britain nor the German Emperor would venture to allow such power to himself."

"Mr. Roosevelt, in the absence of law, officially proposes to use all the power of the greatest government on earth to cripple the freedom of the press on the pretext that the government itself has been libelled—and he is the government."

UNITY OF ACTION URGED.

Unity of action to secure national legislation favorable to New England, and especially to Massachusetts industries, was urged by the speakers at the meeting of the executive council of the Massachusetts state board of trade, held in Hotel Vendome.

is making a rigid investigation of the fire which destroyed the American sales stables.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The common council is endeavoring to settle the dispute between the Douglas Shoe Company and the unions.

LYNN—An investigating commission appointed by the mayor severely criticizes the administration of the various city departments.

HULL, Mass.—Corporal Logan of the coast artillery recently climbed a 75-foot pole at Fort Revere and restored "Old Glory" to its position from which it had been torn by a storm.

FOREIGN

BERLIN—The Kaiser has offered for sale five castles that he never uses.

ST. PETERSBURG—A Turkish detachment has arrived at Dilman to protect the inhabitants.

ALGIERS—It is claimed that there is a regular agency in existence to induce desertion from the Foreign Legion.

LONDON—The Times prints a dispatch from Peking which says that the finances of China are much confused.

LONDON—It is proposed to build a motor approach road to this city 40 to 60 feet wide and 15 miles long.

PARIS—The government is to call a world conference to establish an international system of aerostatic laws.

TOKIO—Yale graduates in Japan at their annual dinner voted congratulations to be cabled President-elect Taft.

BUENOS AYRES—Americans are to build railroads between La Paz and Buenos Ayres, connecting Bolivia and Argentina.

PARIS—The French nation last year consumed tobacco to the value of \$100,000,000.

VALPARAISO—In the last 10 months \$5,000,000 foreign capital has been invested in Chile.

WILLEMSTAD—The Dutch battleship Jacob Von Heemskerck has arrived with her prize, the Venezuelan coast guard vessel De Mayo.

VALPARAISO, Chili—The financiers are becoming optimistic as the city is speedily recovering from the effects of the earthquake of 1906.

BERLIN—The Kaiser has declined to be feted on his birthday by 4000 students from German universities. They were to have paraded to the palace by torchlight.

SYDNEY, N. S.—Two large and heavily laden freighters, which left Glasgow Nov. 23, have not yet arrived here. Ordinarily they should make the trip in 10 days.

ST. PETERSBURG—The government has complied with the Austrian request for an international congress in regard to the Balkan question. The holding of the congress is now assured.

PEKIN—An American branch of the International Banking Corporation is to be established here. British, French, German and Japanese institutions have existed since 1902.

LONDON—The Hague correspondent of the Telegraph says that the seizures of Venezuelan government vessels by Dutch warships is preliminary to an effective blockading of the Venezuelan coast.

CONTRAST CITY AND RURAL LIFE

City versus the Country was the subject for discussion at the monthly meeting of the Boston Merchants' Club at the Algonquin clubhouse on Commonwealth avenue. J. J. Myers presided and the guests included John Graham Brooks and Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts agricultural college.

Mr. Brooks, speaking of France and Denmark, dwelt on the improvements which have been effected under the co-operative system in small farming.

"Through this development," he said, "and with the help of scientific farming, we are going to deal effectively with the problem of unemployment. These co-operative societies in Europe have shown us, by intensive culture, how we are to deal with both our city and our country problem."

Dr. Butterfield spoke of the state investigation. "Wherever we have gone," he said, "we have tried to make it clear that we were not investigating the farmers individually, but trying to find out the general conditions of agriculture. The commission has thus far been thoroughly well received by the people."

CRAMP COLLIER BID LOWEST.

WASHINGTON—Ten bids for the construction of a collier have been opened at the navy department. The lowest was that of William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, for \$775,000, delivery in 20 months; the next lowest was that of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company for \$770,000; other bids were of the Fore River Ship Building Company, \$833,000; the New York Shipbuilding Company, \$1,074,000 and the Maryland Steel Company, \$993,800.

BIG PROFIT FROM FOURTEEN HENS

Harrisburg (Pa.) Man Obtains Remarkable Results From Fowls and Declares It Is Easy Work.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—From figures compiled in a year's record of 14 hens housed in a coop 9x15 feet, A. S. Zimmerman, of 15 North Eighteenth street, this city, a traveling salesman and lover of poultry, declares there is 125 per cent profit in selling the eggs laid by this flock even at the average price of 30 cents a dozen.

Zimmerman has no patent appliance for "making hens lay." He maintains simply that the fowls will produce eggs as well when kept in close quarters in the city, if they have proper attention and feed.

Here are some of the results of his year's observations offered as proof of the statement that his fourteen hens have been "making good."

In the year the hens laid 1456 eggs, an average of twenty-eight eggs a week the year around, or four each day from the flock. At the price of 30 cents a dozen, this output netted approximately \$36.40.

Reaped Good Profits

And for this profit Mr. Zimmerman's computation shows that he spent for feed only \$16.12. "Those hens were not walking skeletons, either," explained Zimmerman.

At that rate the fourteen hens cost about \$1.34 a month, and a bit more than four cents a day. Each hen cost approximately \$1.15 a year, and less than 900 cents a day. Throughout the year the largest number of eggs laid in a day was 11 and the smallest number two.

"I have been able to reap larger profits from the marketing of eggs," said Zimmerman, "because I feed the hens so they lay in winter months, when eggs are worth more money. My ration is a mixture of fifteen pounds of oats and rye chop, five pounds of middling and five pounds of bran, fed warm."

Young Pullets as Starters

"For several years I have been raising wyandottes with success, but I believe I will swing to the mongrels breed next year for the simple reason that they do not spend so much time hatching and preparing to hatch."

"Every two years I change stock completely, and whenever I start a new flock I buy young pullets from good stock. I scatter their feed in a pen, the floor of which is covered several inches deep with chaff. They work for all they get. I keep them healthy by whitewashing the coop inside and outside twice a week."

"When I hear a farmer complaining that there is no money in raising chickens for the eggs they produce I feel like remarking: 'Well, aren't you ashamed of yourself for admitting it?'"

FAMOUS AUTHOR, IK MARVEL, DIES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Ik Marvel is dead at his home, "Marvelwood," near here. With the venerable Donald Grant Mitchell were his sons, Harold of New London and Walter of Newark, and his daughters, Mrs. Walter Hart of Rye, N. Y.; Mrs. Mason Hoppin and the Misses Elizabeth, Bessie and Harriet Mitchell, all of New Haven.

For nearly a half century Donald G. Mitchell has been known to fame as "Ik Marvel." For many years the undergraduates of Yale have made literary pilgrimages to his quaint old mansion home at Edgewood. He was a Yale man himself—class of '41.

After graduating, he lived for a time on a farm for the benefit of his health, and it was then that he acquired that intense love of things pastoral and rural which breathes in his books.

Mr. Mitchell's best known works, "The Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life," were written in the early '50s, while he was consul at Venice. His first effort, "Fresh Gleanings," came forth in 1844, after a trip abroad. It was in Europe that his imagination and sweet ideas seemed to flower the most readily.

He was 84 years old.

TURKS SWARMING TO PARLIAMENT

CONSTANTINOPLE—The largest crowd that ever gathered in Constantinople is swarming here from all sections for the opening of the new Turkish Parliament on Thursday.

In the list of delegates are several former brigands, tribal chieftains, exiled politicians, merchants, statesmen and representatives of nearly every organization and business in the country.

While the Sultan adheres to his plan to open the Parliament in person, he is still concealing the exact hour for the opening and the route of the procession from the Yildiz Kiosk to the Parliament house. This precaution is taken through fear of personal violence.

The plans for the opening are confused and it will probably be a week or more before the body gets down to actual work. The exact number of legislators is not yet determined and there has been no alignment yet of the various parties.

MANY PETITIONS FOR RURAL ROUTES

WASHINGTON—The report on the rural free delivery service of the Post-office Department for November shows that there were 39,586 routes in operation on Dec. 1, served by 30,438 carriers, and that 649 routes rendered triweekly service.

The petitions handled to Dec. 1 aggregated 58,448, on which 50,302 adverse reports were made. There are now 1,873 petitions for establishment of service pending, of which 1,871 remain to be acted on.

ARCHBOLD JOKES ABOUT VAST SUM THAT DISAPPEARED

Standard Oil Official Says He Has Made a Few Inquiries About the Missing Twenty-Two Million Dollars.

CASE IS ADJOURNED

NEW YORK—John D. Archbold proved himself to be quite a humorist as well as an adroit witness when the defense in the government suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey recalled him to the stand.

The witness identified many papers that gave the names of the Standard Oil men who held the stocks of the various companies that signed the trust agreement in 1882. The hearing adjourned until December 28.

Cracks a Few Jokes

Archbold was in a pleasant mood throughout his examination and cross-examination. His first joke was in regard to Taylor, one of the Standard Oil lawyers. Taylor had prepared a long list of companies, over which Moritz Rosenthal, senior counsel to Standard Oil, puzzled. It was difficult for Rosenthal to decipher the list and Archbold said:

"If it takes nine tailors to make a man, how many Taylors would it take to make a bookkeeper?"

Those in the room laughed loud at the first effort of the millionaire jokemonger. Archbold was questioned again about the disappearance of \$22,000,000 from the treasury of the Southern Pipe Line Company. The books of the company showed the money had been paid to P. S. Trainor of the Standard Oil Company. Trainor had testified he never received the money, and when Archbold was on the witness stand before he said he didn't know anything about the transaction, Frank B. Kellogg, for the government, yesterday asked Archbold whether he had tried to find out what had become of the money, and the witness said he had tried.

"Well, what became of it?" asked the government attorney.

"The entry on the books simply represented an adjustment of the accounts between Mr. Trainor and the Southern Pipe Line Company."

"That is beautifully unintelligent to me," said Kellogg.

"The answer ought to be satisfactory," remarked one of the Standard Oil lawyers.

Where Did It All Go?

"You wouldn't say this \$22,000,000 was paid out and no one knows where it went to?" Kellogg asked. "You are the head of the Standard Oil Company?"

"I am supposed to be," Archbold replied.

"Now, Mr. Trainor says he didn't get it. Who did?"

"If Mr. Trainor didn't get it, I don't know who got it."

"Is there any one who knows who got it?"

"I don't know."

There was an argument between Kellogg and John G. Milburn, and while the lawyers were thus engaged Archbold turned to the reporters and said:

"I haven't got the money in my pocket. I'm of the opinion it is lost, strayed or stolen."

The witness testified also that the supply of oil in this country was decreasing steadily, while the Russian output was increasing. In 1880 Russia produced 976,933 barrels of crude oil. In 1893 the output was 10,500,000 barrels and since then it has been larger.

Archbold explained the acquisition of the Waters-Pierce Company by Standard Oil. It was brought out that the Standard acquired stock in the Waters-Pierce company in 1878.

"Who has managed the affairs of that company?" asked Rosenthal.

"Mr. A. P. Pierce or members of his immediate family always have managed the affairs of the Waters-Pierce Company," Archbold replied.

Records Are Produced. Most of the missing records which Kellogg had asked Archbold to bring have been produced. Rosenthal explained that search had been made for them, and that Kellogg was welcome to all that had been found. Evidently to show that Standard Oil wasn't "holding out," Rosenthal said that only a few unimportant records were missing. The records were placed in evidence.

The hearing then adjourned.

TECH MEN GREET NEW PRESIDENT

Dr. Maclaurin Introduced to Faculty and Students—The Guest of Honor at Banquet in the New Union.

Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, the new president-elect of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was introduced to the faculty and students Tuesday afternoon, and in the evening was the guest of honor at a dinner in the New Union.

NEW AEROPLANE
PROVES SUCCESS

The Silver Dart, Successor to the June Bug, Makes Successful Trial Test at Hammondsport, N. Y.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y.—The Silver Dart, the new aeroplane, successor to the June Bug, built under the direction of J. A. D. McCurdy, of the Aerial Experiment Association, had its first successful trial at the grounds of the association at Stony Brook Farm. There were three separate trials and each of them proved satisfactory. The Silver Dart differs in several respects from the June Bug, and the trial was more particularly for testing the changes in the construction of the machine than for any other purpose.

One of the changes, and perhaps the most important one, consisted in placing the engine and propeller in different positions in the machine from heretofore, and particularly as to the propeller, which is so placed in the Silver Dart as to not only propel the machine forward but at the same time to assist in the buoyancy of the machine.

The operator is not obliged to depend entirely on the front control of the machine to govern its position in the air. He had an opportunity to give his attention to details during a flight which he heretofore has been obliged to neglect, as the front control has demanded practically all his time and attention.

The Silver Dart is a new machine and was operated by Mr. McCurdy. It is asserted that the Silver Dart is a vast improvement over the June Bug, and promises, as soon as the weather conditions are favorable, to astonish the world.

SUES FOR HEAVY DAMAGES.

CONCORD, N. H.—Suit has been brought in the superior court of Grafton county against the Publishers' Paper Company, the Conway Company and A. Crosby Kennett of Conway, by Charles G. Saunders of Lawrence, Mass., to recover damages of \$200,000 for an alleged trespass upon Mr. Saunders' land in the towns of Livermore and Waterville in this state. The defendants are said to have cut timber and wood to the value of \$50,000 upon these lands.

STOP!



Look! Listen!

Our stock of fine GUITARS, MANDOLINS and BANJOS is so great, and our investment so large, in order to reduce the interest on the investment we must reduce the stock.

We, therefore, offer the following numbers of NEW and WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS at extreme low prices:

GUITARS

No.	RAY STATE.	Price.
201—Rosewood, standard size.	12.50	
202—Rosewood, concert size.	12.50	
203—Rosewood, grand concert size.	22.50	
204—Rosewood, grand concert size.	22.50	
205—Rosewood, standard size.	22.50	
206—Rosewood, grand concert size.	22.50	
207—Rosewood, grand concert size.	22.50	

MANDOLINS

No.	RAY STATE.	Price.
102—Rosewood, standard size.	10.00	
103—Rosewood, concert size.	11.25	
104—Rosewood, grand concert size.	22.50	
105—Rosewood, grand concert size.	22.50	
106—Rosewood, grand concert size.	22.50	

BANJOS

No.	RAY STATE.	Price.
301—Rosewood, 33 ribs.	17.50	
302—Rosewood, 33 ribs.	17.50	
303—Rosewood, 33 ribs.	17.50	
304—Rosewood, 33 ribs.	17.50	

The BANJOS are carefully adjusted and modern in every way.

We have but limited numbers of each style instrument offered and advise those desiring the best bargains and the best INSTRUMENTS ever offered for anything like the prices quoted to make an early visit to our warehouse or correspond with us immediately, as they will not last more than TEN DAYS.

We have also marked down many staple numbers of other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as ACCORDIONS, CONCERTINAS, FLUTES, CLARINETS and HARMONICAS by the million.

Oliver Ditson Company

150 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

America's Musical String House.

POPULAR BALLOT
LARGER FOR TAFT
THAN ROOSEVELT

Bryan Ran Behind His Record of Eight Years Ago in Twenty-One States—New Summary of the Election.

RELATIVE STANDING

NEW YORK—According to figures compiled by the New York Times, the vote for Taft in the recent election was 7,659,088, as compared with 7,623,486 for Roosevelt in 1904. The Democratic vote was given as 6,450,090, as against 5,077,971 four years ago. According to the table, the Socialist vote was less this year than in 1904; the figures being 401,506 in 1908 and 402,288 in 1904. The Prohibition count was 228,014 last fall, as compared with 258,536 in 1904.

This table shows the aggregate of 14,864,463 as the popular vote for President under the emblems of all parties having a national ticket in the field, according to the returns available at present:

	1908.	1904.
Republican.....	7,659,088	7,623,486
Democratic.....	6,450,090	5,077,971
Prohibitionist.....	228,014	258,536
Independence League.....	82,304	
People's Party.....	20,362	117,183
Socialist Labor.....	11,903	31,249

Bryan's vote in 1900 was 6,358,133.

Where Bryan Ran Behind.

Michigan's vote is missing, not being available. In 1908 Mr. Bryan ran behind his vote of eight years ago in the following 21 states:

	1908.	1904.
Alabama.....	126,644	130,231
Connecticut.....	68,161	82,198
Delaware.....	22,071	22,794
Florida.....	31,104	33,030
Idaho.....	38,099	40,920
Illinois.....	459,819	526,424
Indiana.....	338,202	348,849
Iowa.....	290,771	296,908
Kansas.....	161,299	162,385
Maine.....	33,880	36,075
Massachusetts.....	135,858	167,376
Michigan.....	225,057	290,394
Minnesota.....	199,395	174,081
Missouri.....	348,575	393,808
Montana.....	29,431	32,196
Nebraska.....	131,088	132,960
Nevada.....	33,655	44,186
New York.....	697,100	735,189
North Carolina.....	130,927	145,162
North Dakota.....	32,990	32,990
Ohio.....	592,721	552,560
Rhode Island.....	24,761	31,390
South Carolina.....	62,530	59,986
South Dakota.....	40,171	44,857
Tennessee.....	125,630	132,969
Texas.....	217,197	185,329
Utah.....	42,601	43,375
Vermont.....	11,496	15,933
Washington.....	58,383	58,126
West Virginia.....	111,418	118,990
Wisconsin.....	168,891	156,540

Comparison With Governors.

The waning prestige of the Nebraskan is further shown by a comparison of the presidential vote and the gubernatorial vote in these 30 states where Governors were elected this fall:

	Pres.	Gov.
Colorado.....	126,644	130,231
Connecticut.....	68,161	82,198
Delaware.....	22,071	22,794
Florida.....	31,104	33,030
Idaho.....	38,099	40,920
Illinois.....	459,819	526,424
Indiana.....	338,202	348,849
Iowa.....	290,771	296,908
Kansas.....	161,299	162,385
Maine.....	33,880	36,075
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Utah.....	42,601	43,375
Vermont.....	11,496	15,933
Washington.....	58,383	58,126
West Virginia.....	111,418	118,990
Wisconsin.....	168,891	156,540

Taft's Large Popular Vote.

Five states which were carried by Taft elected Democratic Governors. They are Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Montana and North Dakota.

In a great number of states Mr. Taft received a larger popular vote than did Mr. Roosevelt in 1904. Here is a table giving comparative figures:

	Taft	Roosevelt
Alabama.....	26,283	22,472
Arkansas.....	57,791	46,860
California.....	214,398	207,273
Connecticut.....	112,016	111,089
Georgia.....	41,692	24,093
Kentucky.....	235,234	205,277
Louisiana.....	8,958	5,205
Maine.....	67,120	64,432
Maryland.....	116,513	109,495
Massachusetts.....	4,463	3,187
Missouri.....	347,203	321,449
Nevada.....	10,214	9,867
New Jersey.....	295,298	245,164
New York.....	570,070	550,533
North Carolina.....	114,084	88,432
North Dakota.....	57,771	52,595
Oregon.....	62,580	60,445
Rhode Island.....	43,809	41,093
South Carolina.....	8,847	2,054
Tennessee.....	118,287	105,309
Vermont.....	52,574	47,880
Washington.....	190,082	161,540
West Virginia.....	111,869	132,929
Wisconsin.....	20,826	20,489

The gain over the Roosevelt vote in a majority of instances is due to the natural growth of voting population. Mr. Taft ran far behind Mr. Roosevelt in his own home state, Ohio, as well as in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Michigan, all Republican strongholds.

In Ohio the popular vote for Mr. Roosevelt in 1904 was 600,095, while Mr. Taft only received 572,312. In Pennsylvania the vote for Mr. Roosevelt was 840,949, for Taft 745,779. In Wisconsin the popular vote for President Roosevelt in 1904 was 280,164. Mr. Taft's vote was 248,689. In Michigan Roosevelt got 381,868. Taft got 323,786.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "The Third Degree."

COLONIAL, "Paid in Full."

MAJESTIC, "The Merry Widow and the Devil."

PARK, "Hook of Holland."

TREMONT, "The Merry Widow."

BOSTON, "The Walls of Jericho."

KEITH'S, Vaudeville.

ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.

CASTLE SQUARE, "The Heir to the Hoorah."

DEMOCRATS WIN
THE MAJORITY OF
ALDERMANIC SEATS

Good Government Slate Also Victorious in Boston Municipal Election—Dunn Is Elected.

The election in Boston has resulted in victory for the Democracy and the Good Government Association, and both have elected their slates.

Capt. John H. Dunn, Democrat, defeated Milton C. Paige, Republican, for street commissioner by 12,741 votes.

The city went license by nearly 12,000, but the vote fell off perceptibly.

George E. Brock and Joseph Lee, by an enormous majority, were elected to the school board for a term of three years.

The vote cast was proportionately the lightest in the history of the city.

Ex-Mayor's Men Win.

A sweeping victory was scored in ward 6 by Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and all three of his city council candidates were easy winners.

Leo F. McCullough, president of the common council, against whom the finance commission has presented charges, was re-elected by a considerable margin.

Aldermen Are Elected.

There are seven Democratic and six Republican aldermen elected, with the following vote:

Daniel A. Whelan, D.....	25,080
Walter Ballantyne, R. G.....	24,150
William D. Cotton, Jr., R. G.....	23,277
James M. Curley, D.....	23,238
Frederick J. Brand, R.....	23,210
George P. Anderson, R. G.....	23,151
John J. Attridge, D. G.....	22,960
Matthew Hale, R. G.....	19,589
Charles L. Carr, R. G.....	18,707
Thomas J. Giblin, D.....	17,752
James P. Timilty, D.....	17,705
J. Frank O'Hare, D.....	15,804
Daniel J. Donnelly, D.....	15,179

New Councilmanic Roll.

The councilmen elected follow:

Ward 1—Edward R. C. Bagley, R.; Joseph A. Hoey, D.; and Frank A. Goodwin, R.

Ward 2—Michael J. Brophy, Dennis A. O'Neill and Joseph H. Pendergast, D.

Ward 3—James J. Brennan, James A. Dant and William J. Murray, D.

Ward 4—Patrick B. Carr, Francis M. Ducey and James I. Green, D.

Ward 5—John J. Buckley, William E. Carney and Edward A. Troy, D.

Ward 6—Stephen Gardella, Francis D. O'Donnell and Alfred Scigliano, D.

Ward 7—John L. Donovan, John T. Kennedy and Dominick J. Spellman, D.

Ward 8—James A. Dragan, Adolphus M. Burroughs and James J. Ryan, D.

Ward 9—Isaac Gordon, Robert J. Howell and Thomas B. McKeaney, D.

Ward 10—J. Henderson Alldiston, Channing H. Cox and William S. Kinney, R.

Ward 11—Courtney Crocker, Theodore Hongue and Charles H. Moore, R.

Ward 12—Seth F. Arnold, Alfred G. Davis and Francis J. H. Jones, R.

Ward 13—Coleman E. Kelly, Leo F. McCullough and Stephen A. Welch, D.

Ward 14—Thomas J. Casey, Joseph L. Collins and Cornelius J. Fitzgerald, D.

Ward 15—William T. Conway, Joseph A. O'Bryan and John O'Hara, D.

Ward 16—Hugh M. Garrity, William D. McCarthy and John D. McGivern, D.

Ward 17—Francis J. Brennan, John D. Connors and Thomas M. Joyce, D.

Ward 18—Daniel F. Cronin, George Kenney and Michael F. O'Brien, D.

Ward 19—John J. Donovan, Peter A. Hoban and William J. Kohler, D.

Ward 20—Harry R. Cumming, Charles T. Harding and William Smith, Jr., R.

Ward 21—John Ballantyne, William N. Hackett and Walter R. Meins, R.

Ward 22—Bernard G. Krug, William H. Morgan and George Penspore, R.

Ward 23—George W. Carruth, R. Ward D. Prescott, D., and George W. Smith, R.

Ward 24—Clifford C. Best, Frank B. Crane and James A. Hart, R.

Ward 25—George C. McCabe, D.; Charles H. Warren, R., and Edward C. Webster, R.

NEWS IN BRIEF

AROUND BOSTON

A convention of representatives of trade, business and commercial organizations of Massachusetts is to be called some time during the present winter, to meet in Boston at the invitation of the state board of trade. The proposition was made at the monthly meeting of the state board of trade Tuesday and a committee will soon be appointed to perfect the arrangements.

Wage recommendations for 1909 at the Charlestown navy yard have been posted and in the list but one cut is recommended, while increases in 25 classes of work are announced. The reduction recommended is for wiremen. The reduced price, however, is eight cents per day higher than the wages of last year. With the announcement of the new wage schedule was a statement that any complaints would be heard before Jan. 1.

Aleppo temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, held its annual convocation at Mechanics hall, Tuesday evening, and selected Charles A. Estey of East Boston as president. The annual report showed a membership of 6000. Twenty-six candidates were admitted.

Harvard students made a decided hit in the first production of "The Promised Land" at Cambridge Tuesday evening, and for the first time young ladies took part in a Harvard show. The drama was staged by the Harvard Dramatic Club.

FOUR NEW CLUBS
FOR LAW STUDENTS
FORM AT HARVARD

About Eighty of the Men Were Left Out of the Older Organizations at the Beginning of the Year.

Four new law clubs have been established in the Harvard Law School by the faculty of that institution.

This action was found to be necessary owing to the overcrowded condition of the old law clubs and moot court societies, and by the increased number of applicants seeking admission from the first year class.

The need for several new law clubs had been felt both by the faculty and students of the school for some time. Many of the old organizations had been either consolidated into newer and larger societies, or had been superseded by smaller and more exclusive bodies.

The old moot court, established in 1833 by the late Prof. Simon Greenleaf, was under the exclusive control of the faculty. About 40 years ago, however, this club was replaced by the Pow Wow Society, now called the Ames Law Club, which marks the beginning of the system of law club organization, under student supervision, now in use.

When the Harvard Law School originated and instituted the case book system of study, a large number of clubs were founded for the ostensible purpose of working along corollary lines with this new method.

About Eighty Unattached.

When the law clubs which have survived the weeding-out process of former years had recruited their membership from this year's entering law class, it was found that about 80 men who were seeking admission to the societies were still unattached.

Applications were called for by Eugene Wambaugh, Langdell professor of law, with the result that four societies were formed on the same basis as the older clubs, and named in honor of four eminent jurists and judges of the English and American bench—Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice Samuel P. Chase and the late Prof. Simon Greenleaf of the Harvard Law School.

Approved by the Faculty.

As to the position of the faculty in regard to this action, Professor Wambaugh said in substance: "All of the old clubs had either completed their membership for the year or had suspended activity."

"As a result, many students were embittered because they had not been asked to join law clubs and were deprived of the practice and benefits derived therefrom."

"I wanted to have things arranged so that these men could have the experience and acquaintances which they had missed."

The outcome of this action on the part of the faculty of the law club has fully justified the step taken. These new clubs, although founded on a temporary basis, are now looking toward the perfection of a permanent organization and will in all probability take their place next fall among the older law clubs of the school.

URGES REFORMS
IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON—The special commission appointed by Governor Fort to inquire into the causes of dependency and crime in New Jersey has submitted its report. No members resigned from the commission. The majority report makes radical recommendations concerning the management of state institutions.

It favors the sale of liquor on Sundays adding "to bring about a more general observance of and respect for the law." It recommends that boards of managers of all state institutions be replaced with a commissioner of charities and corrections and a board of nine members to serve without pay and to have charge of all state institutions.

It recommends the abolition of dark rooms and corporal punishment in the state home for girls. It recommends the abandonment of the state prison and the building of a new prison with a farm attached. It favors the removal of restrictions on harmless and healthful amusements on Sunday and calls for the suppression of the cheap theater evil.

BIG GRAIN CARGO
ON WINIFREDIAN

The Leyland line steamship Winifredian, sailing this afternoon at 3 o'clock for Liverpool, carries one of the largest grain cargoes of the year, more than 108,000 bushels being stowed away in her holds, together with 700 tons of provisions, 350 tons of flour, 150 tons of lumber, 700 bales of cotton, 250 barrels of apples, 50 tons of hay, six refrigerators of fresh beef and other frozen goods, besides a large general freight. The steamer will carry 1170 head of cattle, the shipment including some of the Texan live stock which was diverted from New York on account of the cattle embargo placed on that port by the British government. The Winifredian will carry no passengers.

CRUISER SALEM TESTED.

ROCKLAND, Me.—The new scout cruiser Salem was given her trials yesterday at Rock

DIRECT PRIMARY LEAGUE STIRRING UP CALIFORNIANS

Organization Has Enlisted in Its Cause Influential Men Who Seek to Have Question Submitted to the Citizens.

RIGHTS OF PEOPLE

SAN FRANCISCO—Heading its appeal with the phrase "The rights of the people are safe with the people," the Direct Legislation League of California has been organized "for the purpose of ending corrupt political rule in city, county and state by placing in the hands of the people those instruments of direct legislation that make representative government truly representative." The president of the organization is Dr. John R. Haynes of Los Angeles, and the movement includes such men as ex-Governor Pardee, Rudolph Spreckels, James D. Phelan and Francis J. Heney.

The league declares for: The initiative, in order that the people may propose bills for laws and amendments to the constitution.

The referendum, in order that the people may veto unwise or vicious legislation.

Direct Primaries Advocated.

A direct primary law—identical with the Wisconsin primary law, but including amendments suggested by United States Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin.

The preamble to the resolutions declares that legislative bodies, local and state, are dominated too frequently by men who defy public opinion, refusing to support good measures and brazenly advocating bad ones; and that experience has proved that it is futile under present laws to attempt to correct this condition of affairs and keep out of legislative bodies men who seek to use public office for their own private ends or for the use of corporate interests.

It therefore resolves to "demand the submission to the people by the next Legislature of such constitutional amendments as will make the voice of the people final and supreme."

Appeals to People.

The appeal to the voters of California, which is being circulated broadcast, says: "Realizing that 'representative government' in California has ceased to represent the people, the Direct Legislation League of California has been organized to place in the hands of the people those tools of government which will enable them to establish their will as law. It is the purpose of the league to secure from the next Legislature the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment reserving to the people the initiative and referendum powers. The league is in favor of a proper direct primary law and its representatives at Sacramento, during the next session of the Legislature, will work to that end."

It says, further: "The league is non-partisan and its work is confined to the matters mentioned in the constitution. There is no doubt that we can secure the submission of this constitutional amendment from the next Legislature if we have the active support of all good citizens throughout the state."

Officers of League.

Besides President John R. Haynes, the officers of the league are: Vice-presidents, George C. Pardee, Oakland; Rudolph Spreckels, San Francisco; Prof. William Carey Jones, Berkeley; John D. Works, Los Angeles; Rev. H. H. Bell, James D. Phelan, Francis J. Heney and Frank S. Brittain, San Francisco; William Kent, Kentfield; secretary and treasurer, Milton T. U'Ren, San Francisco; executive committee, Isador Jacobs, chairman, San Francisco; W. W. Eggleston, John W. Sweeney, Thomas E. Hayden, J. F. Murray and E. R. Zion, San Francisco; Meyer Lissner, Los Angeles; Harris Weinstein, Sacramento; Judge George E. Church and George W. Cartwright, Fresno; William C. Clark, Henry N. Tum Suden and A. A. Denison, Oakland; W. D. Smythe, San Diego; W. B. Parker, Vacaville; legal committee, Judge John D. Works, chairman, and Meyer Lissner, Los Angeles; Judge George E. Church, Fresno; Judge M. A. Luce, San Diego; Thomas E. Hayden, Curtis Hillier, C. F. O'Callaghan, O. C. Wilson, and E. R. Zion, San Francisco; publicity committee, W. G. Eggleston, chairman, San Francisco; E. A. Dickson and Thomas E. Gibbon, Los Angeles; A. A. Dennison, Oakland; James H. Barry, San Francisco.

LONDON'S MAYOR OPENS A KITCHEN

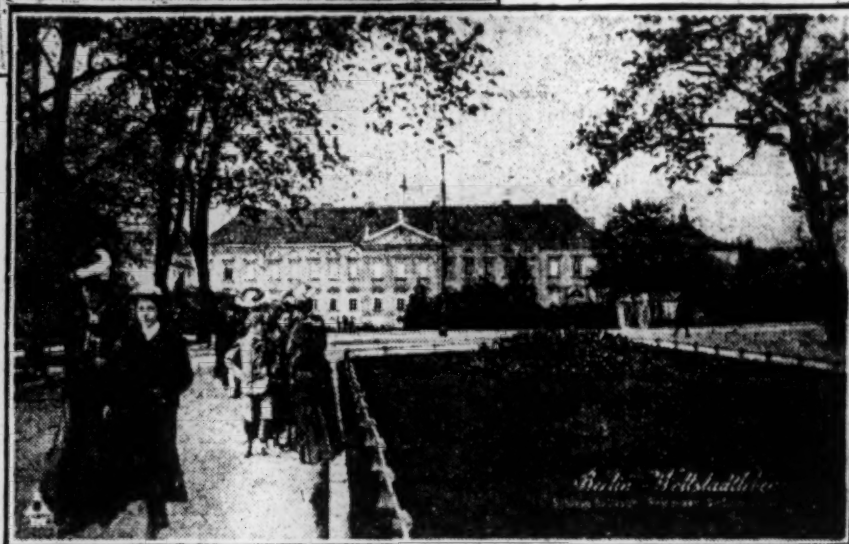
LONDON—Lord Mayor Sir George Truscott, accompanied by the lady mayor, has formally opened the soup kitchen for the Jewish poor at Butler street, Spitalfields.

The lord mayor, in declaring the kitchen open, recalled his visit as sheriff when the institution was started, six years ago. He congratulated the committee in charge on having benefited 8000 persons during the last winter and hoped that funds would be forthcoming this winter to enable the committee to carry on the good work without anxiety. The kitchen has done a great work among the poor of the East end of London. During the six years that it has been in operation 13,386 hundredweight of bread have been distributed and 424,948 pounds of meat have been used in the preparation of soup.

Two Famous Points in Berlin, Germany



Unter den Linden and the Friedrichstrasse Are Great Places for Happy Crowds in the German Capital, and the Tiergarten is Equally Attractive



AUTOBUS ON UNTER DEN LINDEN, AND BELLEVUE PALACE.

The Top Picture Shows the Corner of Unter den Linden, Berlin's Most Famous Street, and Friedrichstrasse, Its Longest Thoroughfare. The Bottom Picture Shows the "Schloss," or Palace of Bellevue, in the Beautiful Tiergarten Park. In Left Hand Corner is Princess Victoria Louise, Only Daughter of the Kaiser.

widest street in the world, being 196 feet from curb to curb. Down the middle of this magnificent thoroughfare is a gravel drive, on either side of which is planted a row of linden trees from which the street takes its name.

This smooth, well-rolled gravel way is traversed every day by thousands of pedestrians, but no one dares ride or drive there except the royal family and those who may be in their train at the time. Even they are seen there only on state occasions, the most recent of which was the brilliant procession which, on Oct. 21, received the bride of the Kaiser's fourth son, Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia.

Little Palace of Bellevue.
The royal bride, Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, was arrayed for this triumphal entry at the

WILL SOON PLACE BIG RAIL ORDER

Contract for 135,000 Tons May Be Signed Within a Few Days by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

NEW YORK—It is learned from official sources that arrangements have been concluded for the placing of the steel rail order of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which it is understood will amount to 135,000 tons, with an option on 25,000 tons additional. The contract will be formally signed within a few days. Of this amount the Carnegie Steel Company will get about 30,000 tons and the Illinois Steel Company about 35,000 tons. It is understood that the balance will be distributed between the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Cambria Steel Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company and possibly the Bethlehem Steel Company.

This order is the first big contract to be placed for delivery in 1909, and the price is on the usual basis of \$28 a ton for standard rails. It is expected numerous other large orders will follow. Among the other roads which are expected to place orders soon are the New York Central, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Louisville & Nashville, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the St. Paul. It is estimated that the requirements of these roads will be anywhere from 300,000 to 500,000 tons.

LONDON HAS NEW "ELECTROBUSES"

LONDON—Local public conveyances now number among them full-fledged double-decked electrobuses, as the motor omnibuses propelled by electricity are called. The affairs with seats on the roof have been in operation some time, but the idea of roofing in the roof-seats is a new one.

A private test of the new style of two-storied vehicle was made by the company operating the buses, as anything that adds to the top-hammer of an omnibus has to be considered carefully. The trial run included a trip up Ludgate hill, and it was observed with satisfaction that the new top allowed about four feet leeway to clear the railway bridge. The new canopies add only about three hundredweight to the load, and are a great addition to the service, especially in wet weather.

A number of experts have passed upon the innovation, especially as affecting the safety of the vehicles, and decided that the position of the heavy batteries of the electrobuses, bringing the center of gravity to a very low point, made it perfectly safe to add the tops.

STEIN COMPLETES HIS EXPLORATION OF CENTRAL ASIA

Important Results Obtained by Doctor in Country of Which Little Was Known Before He Entered It.

BRINGING ANTIQUES

LONDON—An account has been received by the Royal Geographical Society of Dr. M. A. Stein's final stage of his great expedition into Central Asia, which he undertook two years ago. So far as the archaeological and geographical results are concerned it is regarded as one of the most important that has ever entered Central Asia.

Dr. Stein's operations have been in the vast terra incognita to which the city of Khotan, in Chinese Turkestan, offers the most available base. It was at this point of the way metropolis, on the ancient high-road from Lhasa to Tashkent last July, that he packed his collections of antiquities, including 30 cases of ancient manuscripts and other records, and shipped them ahead of him by camel caravan, down to the foot of the Kara-korum, on the road to India, where they awaited his return from a side-trip to the source of the Yurung-kash, or Khotan river.

Gold Pits in Steep Cliffs.

In the deep-cut valley of Zailik, which drains into the Yurung-kash through hills 15,000 feet above the sea-level, he found extensive gold pits excavated in the precipitous cliffs, which apparently the hillmen of Polu had worked for ages.

From this rugged Zailik valley, Dr. Stein managed to scale a chain of high peaks extending down from the Kuen-lun range on the north, and, by establishing survey stations close to the crestline of these peaks, which show an average of 20,000 feet altitude, he mapped with theodolite, plane table and panoramic cameras the greater portion of the wild mountain region which comprises the headwaters of the Yurung-kash.

To the south soared a magnificent range of peaks, 23,000 feet in height, clad with glaciers more extensive than anything that the intrepid explorer had seen in the Kuen-lun country.

A Mountain Wonderland.
Climbing about at these almost incredible heights, Dr. Stein and his Indian surveyor, Rai Lal Singh, penetrated to the frozen headwaters of the eastern branch of the great river, then struck out for the valley of the Kara-kash river.

Pushing to the westward they discovered that the country that usually figures in maps as a high plain, under the designation of the Aksai-chin desert, consisted of broad spur-like foothills of the monster mountain chain they had left, covered with snow, with ancient lakebeds stretching between. This country was almost entirely barren, vegetation totally disappearing, and water was to be had only by digging wells in the dried-up water courses.

Struck Old Route.

After a week of this kind of marching they came upon a salt lake, last sighted 40 years ago by an Indian survey party, but now reduced mostly to a dry salt marsh. Still journeying, they struck traces of an old route by which one of the rulers of Khotan—Hadjji Habibullah—during a rebellion in Turkestan, sought to set up communication between his kingdom and another state of Central Asia.

It was September 18 when they came down into the valley of the eastern feeder of the Kara-kash river, which they sought, and there the next day they were joined by Kirghiz drovers with the yak-caravan which Dr. Stein had ordered at Khotan to meet him there. His heavy convoy of antiquities he found safe, and made all haste down-country. His assistant, Rai Lal Singh, had mapped about 17,000 miles of sky-piercing mountains and their contiguous valleys and watersheds. Dr. Stein is expected home about Christmas.

CORN LEADS ALL CROPS IN YIELD

WASHINGTON—The final revised estimates for the crops for 1908, as compiled by the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture, are as follows: Corn, acreage, 101,788,000; bushels, 2,668,551,000. Winter wheat, acreage, 30,349,000; bushels, 437,908,000. Spring wheat, acreage, 17,208,000; bushels, 229,694,000. Oats, acreage, 32,344,000; bushels, 807,158,000.

PICK NIGHTRIDER JURORS TODAY

UNION CITY, Tenn.—Sheriff Easterwood and his deputies rode through the valleys of Obion county summoning three hundred jurymen to appear this morning, at which time the selection of the jury for the trial of the eight alleged night-riders on the Captain Rankin case will begin.

Colonel R. Z. Taylor, who was kidnapped with Captain Rankin, but who succeeded in making a remarkable escape, will be the first witness called. It is probable that another company of the state guard will be ordered here to reinforce the fifty soldiers now on duty in maintaining order.

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NORTH CAROLINA MEN ARE RAISING SCHOOL STANDARD

Two Thousand Public School Houses Built and Equipped in Five Years, Says Professor James Y. Joyner.

INCREASE IN TAXES

Their pride wounded by the figures in the census for 1900, which showed that, with the single exception of the Territory of New Mexico, the white population of North Carolina was the most illiterate of all states in the Union, three citizens of the Old North State determined to remove this stigma from their state and to inaugurate an educational campaign, with the view of establishing a more efficient system of public schools, says the New York Herald.

This was six years ago, and the three men were Charles B. Aycock, then Governor, the late Charles Duncan McIver, president of the State Normal and Industrial College for Women, and James Y. Joyner, a professor in the same institution. As a result within the last five years 2,000 schoolhouses—more than one for every day in the year—have been built, and today North Carolina has one of the best public school systems of all the states in the Union.

The Little Child's Place.

"You can measure the civilization and the character of any people by the place a little child holds among them and by the sacrifices they are willing to make to give that little child a chance to be all that God has made it."

Thus spoke Professor Joyner, one of the men responsible for bringing the taxpayers of North Carolina to a full realization of the state's great need at the annual dinner of the North Carolina Society held recently.

Since Governor Aycock retired from office, four years ago, Professor Joyner, as superintendent of public instruction, has been the leader of the educational movement, which has caused the greatest awakening in the history of the commonwealth.

During the last five years, it was pointed out by Professor Joyner, two thousand public school houses have been built and equipped.

The value of the public school property of the state, amounting now to more than \$425,000,000, has been quadrupled; the annual expenditures for building, improving and equipping school houses has been increased tenfold; the annual available public school fund raised by taxation, amounting now to \$3,250,000, has been trebled; the funds annually raised by special taxation in special school districts by a vote of the people, to supplement the funds available in those districts from state and county taxation, has been quadrupled.

The average school term of the rural districts has been increased from 65 days to 87 days, and the school term in the rural tax districts has been increased to 140 days. Teachers' salaries have been greatly increased, and the salary of county superintendents has been more than doubled.

"Nothing could indicate more clearly the growth of public sentiment for public education," continued Professor Joyner, "and the determination of our people to make the sacrifices necessary to provide adequate educational facilities for their children, than this voluntary assumption of an additional burden of taxation for school purposes. North Carolina is now raising annually for school purposes 85 cents for every \$100 of taxable property, while Massachusetts is raising only 41 cents, and New York state 61 cents.

"There shall be no backward slipping until the goal is reached, and every North Carolina child shall be given an equal chance with every other child in the world."

WINTER FLOWERS DECK FLORIDA

In Florida we have roses in midwinter and gladioli from February to June; in fact, we can have them all the year if we choose, says the "Outing." For the vines, the most wonderful is Bignonia venusta, once in a while getting frost-killed, but clinging to the top of high pines in a single season and swinging off great arms all the way, 20 to 30 feet long, and every one of them a mass of orange trumpet-shaped flowers in January. The Cherokee rose is single-flowered but it climbs all over houses and trees and is a sight worth going far to look at and smell the perfume.

In December I found my Brugmansia in blossom, and wild flowers as a rule begin to expand the latter part of February, although there are some exquisite little violets and moss-like flowers in January. Violets blossom all the time, and you can grow in great masses the sweet-scented English roses. Roses you may have in bloom at any season, but their real florescence begins about the first of March. At this season the herons are alighting on your plum trees, occasionally building nests. White egrets are around the lake and occasionally fly over your garden.

Alligators stay buried in the mud for a couple of months, but show themselves in March. These fellows are utterly harmless, and I have never seen any marks left by them in my lakeside garden, although they do travel overland from lake to lake. Turtles are dormant for about the same length of time, underground or in the lakes.

TARIFF UNCERTAINTIES DO NOT AFFECT PRICES

Wool Market Remains Firm and Dealers in Domestic Carry Very Light Stocks, as the Clean-Up is One of the Best Ever Known to the Trade.

Dealers in domestic wools will carry very light stocks into the new year. Statistically the trade is in excellent condition, the clean-up this fall having been one of the best on record.

Prices hold firm, being influenced materially by the fact that the London sales which ended last week recorded advances, toward the close, compared with the opening quotations. The foreign market has been almost uniformly strong throughout the sales period, and good prices were obtained on all offerings.

Tariff uncertainties appear to have but slight effect on the outlook. It is possible that the wool and woolen goods schedules may be reviewed when the subject of revision is opened up in Congress, but existing stocks will be out of the way before any change can take place. By the time that the buying of next spring's clip is under way it may be possible to get a clearer view of the prospects, and tariff considerations might then be expected to have some weight.

An event which caused some comment this week in the trade was the action of a Boston house in contracting for a Nevada grower's clip in advance of the shearing. This practice was more common some years ago than it has been lately, and has more of the speculative element about it than most of the merchants have cared to indulge in to any great extent.

London Wool on Way Here.

Some of the wool bought in London recently is already on its way here and a little of it has arrived. The market has been lightly stocked with foreign clips for a long while, and attention has been paid chiefly to the domestic supplies. With the advent of new wools from Australia and Argentina in the next few weeks, however, the situation in this line of stock will be altered considerably. The prospective arrivals must fetch fair prices to enable the importers to realize a profit, for they were all obtained in a market that ruled strong.

It is not expected that the arrival of foreign wool, whatever the quantity may be, will depress the quotations on domestic holdings. Unless the amount to come forward is much greater than the trade

has reason to believe it will be, there is plenty of absorbent capacity for whatever is available between the present time and the next domestic shearing period.

Large quantities of wool are going forward of all varieties. In fact, the chief activity now is in the shipping departments of the big Boston warehouses, rather than in the sales departments. It is estimated that in the past four or five weeks the shipments have been at the rate of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 pounds weekly. The storehouses of the mills are filling up, and they will have good supplies on hand to carry them through the winter months.

Manufacturers Stocked Up.

The goods trade is fairly active. Orders for spring lines have been of fair proportions. There is considerable re-order business and fall lines have opened with a moderate degree of success. There is nothing approaching a boom in sight, however, and the manufacturers are believed to have stocked up with wool during the past few weeks simply because they had more faith in the outlook than buyers of raw material in many other lines of trade have exhibited and were willing to carry some supplies in advance of absolute requirements, as well as on account of the obvious fact that this market was not high compared with the world's level on wools of similar grades.

In the carpet branch of the trade stocks are light and wools cannot be duplicated from the primary markets for less than a fair margin for profit under ruling quotations. Production in the countries of origin is falling off, it is stated, on such wools as come in under class III, to be used for carpets and rugs, and prices are well sustained by holders, although current demand for raw material is not brisk. In New York there has been some activity since the beginning of December, however, and this has enhanced, if anything, the value of stocks still in importers' hands.

Boston receipts of wool for the year thus far have been approximately 250,000,000 pounds against about 280,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period last year. Only a little more than one-quarter of this was foreign wool, against a proportion of one-third last year.

KHEDIVE VIEWS GREAT FUNCTION

The Ceremony of Mahmal, at Which Holy Carpet Begins Its Progress From Cairo to Mecca, a Gorgeous Scene.

CAIRO, Egypt.—The ceremony of the "Mahmal" or holy carpet, was recently gone through with the usual impressiveness, in the presence of the Khedive, the troops and a large crowd of faithful and tourists.

The ceremony consists of the despatch of the holy carpet from Cairo to Mecca for the ceremonies incidental to the annual pilgrimage; it goes without saying that the carpet is not "shipped" but solemnly transported on a gorgeously draped camel led by a distinguished old sheikh, who has guided the animal and its precious burden across the desert to Mecca for many years past.

The function took place in the Mohammed Ali square of the old Mameluke citadel and when the first notes of the Khedivial hymn gave the signal for the cannon in the rear to fire the salute, the magnificent camel bearing the Mahmal advanced into the open space, surrounded by its escort of horsemen and foot soldiers.

Close to its head walked the ancient Arab noble armed with the traditional huge flabellated spear, his flowing robes surpassing in splendor even the trappings of the animal. In the rear followed the accompanying camels ridden by musicians playing weird tunes on reed instruments, and the whole caravan after passing the Khedive's stand, slowly moved out into the desert toward Islam's holy city.

U. S. TRIES TO BEAT STAMP MACHINE

WASHINGTON.—Defrauding the stamp-vending machines is a legitimate occupation in the post office department nowadays. In fact, there is a special corps of experts working continually upon various ways to "beat" the machine. The idea is to test the susceptibility of the machines to dishonest methods, in order to secure only machines in the government service which will be proof against the various subterfuges of those who wish to take out stamps without putting in good money.

The inventors are working hard to perfect a machine that will protect the government absolutely against loss. Until recently the experts had the best of the inventors. Now the latter believe that they have a device that will throw out all but genuine coins. The experts, however, are figuring on a way to beat the device.

BIGGY'S BODY RECOVERED?

SAN FRANCISCO.—A body believed to be that of the late chief of police, W. J. Biggy, was found near Goat island today, and was brought to shore. At police headquarters it is said to have been positively identified at Biggy's.

SPARROWS MAKE OLD SHOE HOME.

Footwear Served Its Term of Usefulness Long Ago, But Now Affords Comfortable Domicile for the Birds.

Suspended from the branches of a tree in McDonough street, near Reid avenue, Brooklyn, is an old shoe which long ago served its term of usefulness to humanity, but which now affords a comfortable home for Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow and their little brood of baby sparrows, which are just about old enough to fly, says the New York Herald.

Old Shoe's History.

For three years the old shoe, carelessly thrown into the tree after serving as a good luck emblem at a wedding, has been swinging in the branches, defying wind and weather. There have been storms in the neighborhood that have uprooted trees and broken off their branches, but the tree in which the old shoe has found a lodgment has withstood all weather sieges.

Not long ago two sparrows came into the neighborhood and started house-keeping in the old shoe, which affords them a shelter and is sufficiently large for the simple tastes of aerial flat dwellers.

Raised a Large Brood.

Whether or not the great nation of birds is ruled by an ornithological Roosevelt is not known, but certain it is that Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow are believers in his theories, and since taking up their abode in the old shoe they have raised a large brood.

The Sparrow family has many of the comforts and conveniences of life. The opening in the shoe serves all the purposes of a vestibule. The tip not only makes a fine piazza for the whole Sparrow family in fair weather, but makes a fine swing for the Sparrow children when the wind is gently blowing. Judging from chirping, the baby birds enjoy their fun just as much as human children might enjoy an old orchard swing.

Residents of the neighborhood, even the children, appreciate the situation and every day one of the families whose homes are near the tree leaves out food so that the father and mother bird need not send any of their brood to bed hungry.

RAINY TO INVESTIGATE.

WASHINGTON.—Representative Rainey of Illinois, author of the resolution for a congressional investigation of the purchase, will spend the holidays in New York interviewing a number of persons who have information on the Panama canal purchase.

"If I find that a mistake has been made, and that no improper relations existed in connection with the deal, I shall drop the entire matter, and so inform the House committee on rules, having before me my resolution," said Mr. Rainey. "Otherwise I shall address the committee or the House itself, after the holidays, making public my information."

PRESIDENT EAGER FOR AN ENCOUNTER WITH HIS CRITICS

Awaits Expected Action of Congress Upon His Reference to the Crippling of the Secret Service.

READY WITH FACTS

WASHINGTON.—People in this city are wondering what form the threatened rebuke of the President by Congress will take, or if it is to take any form at all. The House special committee is hard at work on some kind of a report to that body, in which it will outline what it thinks is the proper course to be taken. The report, it is expected, will be submitted some time near the middle of the present week.

Daily meetings of the committee have been held since last Saturday, and presumably the committee already knows the situation thoroughly, and knows, too, that if there should be any attempt to "edit" the President's message by expunging from the records that portion of it discussing the secret service, there will be a quick rejoinder from the White House, a rejoinder compared to which the comment that the President has already made will be the extreme of mildness.

The President in his annual message said that the action of Congress, during the last session, in limiting the activities of the secret service division of the treasury department, was "of benefit only to the criminal classes," and that it was "deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of the war against crime."

The special committee of the House, above referred to, is considering what action, if any, the House should take in the way of defending itself from such a charge.

President Welcomes the Fray.

The President is not attempting to disguise his earnest desire that Congress, or either House of it, should pass resolutions of censure. He is said to be afraid that, at the last moment, it may lack the courage to proceed to this extreme. Should it do so, he would not have an opportunity to lay before the country certain detailed information which he has, and upon which the language in the secret service section of the annual message was based.

It is understood that the rough draft of the President's special message in reply to the resolutions of censure has already been prepared and shown to several of his close friends in the two Houses. Through these friends the fact has leaked out that the President is anxious to have Congress pass resolutions of censure, in order that he may go into the secret service question at length.

Congress in a Quandary.

This is the situation in which Congress finds itself: It thinks that it should do something to protect its reputation from assault, even at the hands of the President of the United States, but at the same time it doesn't want to do anything that may open the way to the President's laying before the country detailed information seemingly backing up his original statements, and perhaps demonstrating that those statements, harsh as they may have seemed to the uninformed, were really, in the light of all the facts, rather conservative.

The newspaper writers in this city have been given no information indicating precisely what is the character of the reply the President will make to any resolution of censure Congress may pass, but the general understanding is that he has a large mass of information relating to work which the secret service has been doing for the past few years, and that that information involves a good many men who have their official residence in Capitol Hill.

The subject is not a pleasant one in any of its aspects, but it is worthy of some attention at the hands of the public, for the reason that it promises, unless one side or the other should back down, to engage a good deal of the time of Congress during the present short session, and to bring the Roosevelt administration to an end in the midst of a mighty storm.

The country will know this week what the House is to do about the matter, and it will be an easy, and probably a correct, inference, that if it should conclude to do nothing it will have been impelled to that course through lack of proper courage.

INDIA'S CONDITION IS REASSURING

LONDON.—Downing street feels reassured about the situation in India. It is learned that Lord Minto's decision to remain in Calcutta for the present, abandoning his cold weather tour, is due to his deeming his presence in the capital imperative during this time of unrest, not because he considers the outlook graver than previously. The official view of the Indian situation was stated recently in a dispatch from Reuters' agency as follows:

"To suggest that anything in the nature of a conspiracy has reached the masses of the people is absurd. So far as the particular disaffected section is concerned, the most serious feature is the difficulty of getting hold of the offenders and the slow process of the courts. There is no tendency to underestimate the significance of the situation, but to compare it with the eve of the mutiny is grossly misleading and stupid."

FERTILITY OF NATION'S SOIL NOT REDUCED, SAY EXPERTS

How to Build Up Impoverished Earth Is Stated as Chief Problem by Lands Section of Conservation Board—More Production Needed.

WASHINGTON.—American soil, if not gaining in fertility, is at least holding its own. Under systematic processes of cultivation the plant-producing ingredients are being replenished as fast or faster than they are being used up. This is encouraging news, and it is authentic, for it has been brought out through the report of the work conducted during the summer and fall by the section of lands of the national conservation commission.

The inventory which has been taken of the country's natural resources has demonstrated that the soil of the United States as a whole is not being impoverished. In most parts, if not improving, it is maintaining its standard.

How to Better Soil.

The problem which confronts the conservation commission and the American farmer, however, is not a negative one; it is not how to keep the soil from running down. It is to how build it up. The report declares that the agricultural lands of the United States will soon be required to produce at least twice as much as at present to meet the nation's demand for food. Such an increase in crop production is possible with proper methods.

Cultivate One-Fifth of Land.

There are in the United States proper, according to the report, a trifle less than 3,000,000 square miles of land surface, of which a little more than one-fifth is under cultivation.

About a quarter is covered with forests, and a smaller proportion with woods, young growth and cut-over land. With the exception of waste lands and a relatively small amount of mineral lands, all the rest is grazing land.

Cause of Low Yield.

The present low average yield is in some part due to careless farming, but more generally to the fact that land is cheap relative to farm labor. The highest yields per acre are found in the older northeastern States where land is relatively high in value, and in the arid regions of the West where water, the essential, is scarce.

The soils are not, however, producing a half of what they should produce or what they will soon be required to produce if we would avoid buying our foods elsewhere in the future.

The amount of our farm crops is also increasing much more slowly than our population. An increase in yield per acre is therefore imperative. In that matter we are far behind western Europe, and as our soils are at least equal-

ly rich it becomes a matter of care in the selection of seed, of fertilizing and of cultivation.

Public Property Grants.

There are in the continental United States 386,873,787 acres of unappropriated and unreserved lands and almost an equal amount in Alaska. In the year ending June 30, 1908, there were 29,635 entries, covering 4,242,710.50 acres, a number which has been exceeded in only two years. It is evident, therefore, that there is no present need to increase the size of holdings granted to each homesteader.

The public land laws, as they exist today, do not furnish the necessary protection to the people's interests in the public lands and changes are necessary.

The nation should hold in its own possession and maintain in efficient condition, those areas which are less valuable for agricultural use or home-making than for conserving unique natural beauty and wonders, the water supply and the timber.

Acres For Homemakers.

When the land itself, independent of the minerals under its surface, is more valuable for agricultural use than for permanent dedication to public use, it should be given to those who will actually make homes on it.

An important factor in reducing the crop yield is the losses due to injurious animals and insects, especially the latter. It is estimated that the losses to livestock, grain, etc., due to injurious mammals exceed \$100,000,000 annually, most of which is caused by wolves, rats and mice. The damage by birds is comparatively slight, and is far out-weighed by their beneficial work in destroying noxious insects. Most of these losses are preventable.

Monopoly Is Charged.

There is a tendency towards a monopolization of farm lands, taken as a whole, which in certain sections is marked, notably in the states west of the Mississippi river.

Among all the mineral lands, and particularly the iron lands, there is a marked tendency towards increase in holdings, for economic reasons, while among timberlands the progress towards monopoly is decided, largely for speculative purposes.

There are in this country some 80,000,000 acres of swamp and overflowed land, nearly all of which can and should be drained and protected and thus added to our cultivable area.

CANADA'S TRADE GETS BIG LINERS

Twin-Screw Megantic, Which Is Just Launched, and Her Sister Ship, Will Be the Largest Vessels Run There.

NEW YORK.—The twin screw steamship Megantic which was launched at Belfast on December 10 is a sister ship to the Laurentic, which was launched last September and which is expected to be completed early next year.

The Megantic will stand for the highest perfection of the twin screw balanced, reciprocating engine, while in the Laurentic, a triple twin screw steamship, the combination of reciprocating engines and low pressure turbine has been introduced.

Will Enter Canada Trade.

These two vessels will signalize the entry of the White Star Line into the Canadian trade. They will be the largest vessels running to the St. Lawrence, each being 565 feet long by 67 feet 4 inches beam, and about 15,000 tons gross. They are designed to carry a large quantity of cargo, a full complement of passengers, about 250 first class, 340 second class and more than 1000 third class.

The Megantic has been built on the cellular double bottom principle, the double bottom extending the whole length of the ship, and specially strengthened under the engines to give still greater rigidity in the vicinity of the machinery. The vessel has nine watertight bulkheads, dividing her into 10 watertight compartments. There are six cargo holds, and the bunkers are specially arranged to facilitate coaling.

The passenger accommodation in the new vessel has been arranged on a generous principle. A feature of the entrances and public rooms will be their height and general roominess, and the staterooms in their decoration will combine richness and simplicity.

TAFT DESIRES NEW LABOR LAW

WASHINGTON.—It is understood that President-elect Taft is desirous of securing some labor legislation which will be satisfactory to both labor and capital.

He will undoubtedly apply his knowledge of theoretical law as well as his practical knowledge of draughting legislation, which he acquired by his almost four years' governorship of the Philippines, to mapping out something which will meet the requirements.

It will probably take the shape of some sort of anti-injunction bill; and with the understanding that he wishes to have a hand in shaping it the Republican leaders in Congress are content to let this much-discussed subject rest until they hear his recommendations.

SOLDIERS TO PLAY WAR GAME WITH TELEGRAPH WIRES

Hundreds of Thousands of Imaginary Men to Be Maneuvered Throughout the United States.

COST TO BE LITTLE

WASHINGTON.—To the United States army will belong the honor of first introducing and using a "war game" which will theoretically involve hundreds of thousands of men and present a situation which would be met should the United States be at war with one of the leading powers. While this war game will be stupendous in its scope, it will be without material cost to the nation.

The plan decided upon is for the special instruction of field officers of high rank, both of the regular army and of the organized militia, the class of officers who in the event of war would be placed in command.

A Military Chess Play.

It will be achieved by much the same method as is now used in conducting the war game, but instead of the officers being in adjoining rooms and virtually "playing chess" with a map, they will occupy the real positions throughout the country and manipulating imaginary troops as they would real troops in time of war.

The only troops that will actually be in use under this new method will be a few companies of signal corps men, widely scattered to cover the entire ground where the officers are located.

Telegraph Plan a Success.

The present system of military education as given in maneuver camps throughout the country does not provide for the adequate and practical instruction in the field of officers of high rank in the regular army and organized militia. As Congress could not be expected to make appropriations for maneuvers on a sufficiently large scale to give general officers scope for practice in actual command in time of peace except at intervals of several years the plan of telegraphic maneuvers without troops has been decided upon and has made a great hit with officers of all ranks. It will be put in operation as soon as practicable.

The officers in the field will be required to make their own estimates of the situation presented and issue the necessary orders for all purposes connected with the campaign from actual study and observation of the country in which they may be. The troops of the line involved would be imaginary while the headquarters of corps, divisions and brigades would be real and in their relative positions throughout the progressive problem, involving concentration, strategic marches, contact and combat.

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SECOND—We are disposing of our entire stock of Western and New York Ready-Made Goods at almost any price, in order to carry out our new policy of producing and selling our own designs exclusively.

FURNITURE DECORATIONS

372-378 Boylston Street
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Today's Financial, Industrial and Grain Market News

HIGHER PRICES PREVAIL AFTER RECENT DECLINE

Stocks Advance Materially Throughout the List, But Business Becomes Dull at the Higher Range.

BOSTON IRREGULAR

There was evidence when the New York stock market opened this morning that the selling movement had run its course. Bears were inclined to be cautious and the buoyancy which prevailed during the early part of the session was met with little resistance, although trading became very dull at the end of the first hour of business. The opening prices were slightly higher than the closing last night. Great Northern preferred made a fractional gain to a new high point for the year and at 11 o'clock was selling at 145 1/2. Great Northern Ore moved up a point. Union Pacific was up a quarter at the opening, selling at 182 1/4, and afterward advanced at 182 3/4.

Business Slacks Off.

Reading opened 1/4 lower at 139 1/2, but advanced to 140 1/2 within an hour. St. Paul opened a half lower and then gained a point, advancing to 149 1/2. Northern Pacific was an eighth lower at the opening, but gained a point to 143. Good advances, ranging from a quarter to 3/4, were made by Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, New York Central and Amalgamated Copper during the first hour, and the entire list became strong but with the higher range of prices trading became very dull. There were few fresh buying orders and there was no disposition on the part of holders of long stocks to take profits. Before noon some of the leaders had regained their losses of yesterday. Washoe preferred was up 3/4 to 46 1/4. Consolidated Gas gained a point to 164 1/4. Steel common was up a quarter to 54 1/4. Pennsylvania was 1/4 higher at 130.

Local Market Irregular.

The Boston market showed some degree of firmness at the opening but considerable irregularity prevailed during the forenoon. American Pneumatic preferred advanced a half to 14 1/2 at the opening while the common was off a half at 6. There was good demand for the coppers, Lake advancing a point in the early trading to 22 3/4. Transactions were on a rather small scale and features were lacking. United Fruit was up an eighth at 130 1/2. Utah Consolidated was 1/4 higher at 45. United States Smelting preferred was off a quarter at 40 1/4. Toward noon American Pneumatic common gained fractionally and the market generally became steady but business remained dull.

Market Grows Stronger.

During the afternoon the market became active and much stronger. The electric issues were particularly active, General Electric advancing to 161 1/4, a gain of 3/4 over the opening. Westinghouse Electric jumped from 87 to 89 1/2. The railroad issues advanced from one to two points and the entire market reached a higher level. Union Pacific again took its position as market leader and advanced from 8 1/4 to 8 3/4. Before the close Reading was selling around 14 1/2. Smelters, which had been under pressure for several days, advanced from 84 to the opening price, to 86 1/4.

NEW YORK CURB—P. M.

	Askd	Bid
Greene Cannon	11 1/2	11 1/4
Superior Portland	17 1/2	17 1/4
United Copper	13 1/2	13 1/4
Miami	12 1/2	12 1/4
La Roca	6 1/4	6 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	8 1/2	8 1/4
Cumberland	8 1/2	8 1/4
Standard Oil	7 1/2	7 1/4
Nippon	10 1/2	10 1/4
Coalition	26 1/2	26 1/4
Ohio	5 1/2	5 1/4
Central	6 1/2	6 1/4
Orphan	1 1/2	1 1/4
Nevada Cons.	19 1/2	19 1/4
British Columbia	8 1/2	8 1/4

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

New York funds sold at 5 cents discount per \$1000 cash. Money between the banks loaned at 2 per cent. The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1907 as follows:

	1908	1907
Exchanges	\$28,777,013	\$22,312,183
Balance	2,883,234	1,234,184

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$343,504.

COFFEE MARKET

NEW YORK—Coffee opening—December-January 5.05 1/2 to 5.10, March 5.10 bid, April 5.10 1/2 to 5.20, May-June 5.15 1/2 to 5.20, July 5.15 1/2 to 5.25, August 5.15 1/2 to 5.20, September-October 5.20 1/2 to 5.25, November 5.20 1/2 to 5.30.

REAL ESTATE MEET

The monthly meeting of directors of the Real Estate Exchange was held Tuesday evening, Wallace L. Pierce, president, E. A. Halcyon, chairman of the Chicago real estate board and secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, was present and spoke of the plans of that association.

CAN BEAT OREGON APPLES.

A Connecticut fruit grower admits that the Oregon apples are fine, but he is ready to show that he raises better ones on his land worth \$20 an acre than the Northwest produces on \$300 acre soil.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 P. M.:

	Open	High	Low	Sale
Amalgamated Copper	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Amor Car & Foundry	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Amor Car & Fy prof	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Amor Locomotive	55	56 1/2	55	55
Amor Locomotive pref	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Amor Smelt & Refining	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Amor Sugar & Ref pref	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Amor Sugar	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Amor Tel & Tel	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Amor Tobacco pref	91	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Amor Tobacco	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Atchafalpa	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Atchafalpa pref	103	103 1/2	103	103
Atlantic Coast Line	110	110 1/2	110	110
Baltimore & Ohio	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio pref	110	110 1/2	110	110
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Canadian Pacific	157 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Central Leather	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Central of New Jersey	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chicago & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chicago Great Western	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
C. C. & St. Louis	68	68	68	68
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	39	38	38 1/2
Colorado Southern	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Consolidated Gas	162 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Delaware & Hudson	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Delaware Lackawanna	59	59 1/2	59	59
Erie	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
General Electric	161 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Great Northern pref	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Great Northern Ore	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Illinois Central	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Kansas & Texas	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	122	122 1/2	122	122
Mexican Central	21	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Missouri Pacific	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
National Lead	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
New York Central	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	158 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Norfolk & Western	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Norfolk Southern	142	142 1/2	142	142 1/2
Norfolk Western	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Pennsylvania	130	130 1/2	130	130 1/2
People's Gas	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Reading	139 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Republic Steel	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island pref	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield & L.	78	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Southern Pacific	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Southern Railway	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
St. Paul	149 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Texas Pacific	34	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Union Pacific	182 1/4	182 1/2	182 1/4	182 1/4
U. S. Rubber	107	107 1/2	107	107 1/2
U. S. Rubber pref	107	107 1/2	107	107 1/2
U. S. Steel	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
U. S. Steel pref	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Western Union	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Wisconsin Central	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2

(a) Ex-dividend.

BONDS.

	Open	High	Low
Am Tel & Tel conv	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2
Atchafalpa	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Interboro M Co 4 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	92	92 1/2	92
Kansas & Texas	90	90 1/2	90
Pennsylvania conv 1915	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2
Reading gen 4 1/2	101	101 1/2	101
U. S. City 4 1/2 1907	103	103 1/2	103
N. Y. City 4 1/2 conv	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
U. S. Steel conv 4 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
United States Steel	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Westinghouse conv	94	94	94

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Open	High	Low
U. S. Reg. 2 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
do coupon	104	104	104
U. S. Reg. 3 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
do coupon	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Small bonds	100	100	100
U. S. Reg. 4 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
do coupon	124	124	124
Patronage 2 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	102	102	102
Dist. Columbia 3 1/2	110	110	110

SHIPPING NOTES OF BOSTON PORT

The freight steamer Talisman of the Boston and Cuba Steamship Company sails this afternoon for Havana via St. Johns, N. B., with a miscellaneous cargo.

The following schooners arrived at T wharf this morning: Washakie 17,500 pounds, W. M. Goodspeed 9,500 pounds, Moto 8,500 pounds, Richard 50,000 pounds, Seatonet 9,000 pounds, Manhasat 38,000 pounds, Tartar 49,000 pounds, Raynham 70,000 pounds, M. Madeleine 12,000 pounds, Rita Victor 9,000 pounds, Gladys and Sabra 9,000 pounds, Nautilus 20,000 pounds. The steamer Isabel is in with 65 barrels of herring from off Plymouth.

Hardock sold to buyers today at \$2.75 to \$4.75 per hundredweight, large cod \$2.75 to \$3.25, small cod \$2 to \$2.25, herring \$1.75 to \$2.25, pollock 85c to \$1, herring \$3.25 per barrel.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, unchanged to four points lower; December 8.85 1/2 to 8.86; January 8.84 1/2 to 8.85; February 8.84 bid; March 8.81 to 8.82; May 8.80 bid.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton: Business demand fair, prices easier. American middling uplands 4.84. Sales 8000, 500 for speculation and exports. Receipts 25,000, 14,200 American. Futures opened easier.

SCORES FOR CITY POSITIONS.

Examinations for the positions of mechanical engineer in the ferry division and superintendent of drainage works in the city's service, each paying \$2500 a year, are being taken by a score of persons at the office of the civil service commissioners today.

PINKNEY FORTUNE IS GREAT.

NEW YORK—The will of Mary G. Pinkney, the richest woman in Harlem, leaves about \$50,000,000 to relatives. The estate, the only farm in New York city between 130th and 140th streets, Lenox and Seventh avenues, goes to Thomas L. Watt. The remainder of the estate is divided into four equal parts.

FINANCING THE GOULD SYSTEM NOW DISCUSSED

Activity in the Shares of the Gould Roads Causes the Street to Think Big Plans Are Under Way.

TO DEVELOP LINES

Considerable activity has been manifested in the shares of the Gould system recently. Washoe preferred, for example, advanced sharply while many other steel stocks were stationary or were inclined to go down. Texas & Pacific also was quite active at times, attracting much attention. It is believed now that more than mere manipulation had to do with the movement of these issues. The inference is that efforts were under way to work out some financial plan for these lines. That the various roads of the Gould system have traveled a rather rocky road, financially, is general knowledge, and the street came to the conclusion that a plan was being devised whereby the system could be financed for several years to come in such a way as to place it on a foundation that would insure its future welfare.

Now that conditions generally in the country have changed for the better and now that it is much easier for railroads to raise money in Wall Street through the sale of bonds than it has been at any time within two or three years, it would seem perfectly natural if steps should be taken by the Goulds first of all to strengthen the finances, and thus develop the possibilities of the Washoe, which, next to the Missouri Pacific, is acknowledged by every one who is at all familiar with the facts to be the most valuable property in the Gould system.

Apparently, while there is no reason for believing that the Texas & Pacific is to be made a holding company for the other Gould roads, there is a good reason for believing that as soon as conditions are regarded as favorable and the management is ready, money will be raised for this company individually, probably through the sale of bonds. It is asserted that the Texas & Pacific is not in pressing need of ready money, but it is acknowledged that it could use a considerable amount to advantage in completing the plans of the management for further improving the property and bringing it up to the standard outlined in orders or recommendations issued by the Texas State Railroad Commission within the last year.

CHICAGO BOARD.

CHICAGO BOARD.			Previous close
Wheat —	Open	Closing	
Dec	1.06 1/2	1.01 3/8	1.00 1/4
May	1.05 1/4	1.00 3/8	1.05 1/4
July	.97 3/8	.98 3/8	.97 3/8
Corn —			
Dec	.57 3/8	.57 1/4	.57 3/8
May	.61 1/2	.61 3/8	.61 1/2
July	.61 1/2	.61 1/4	.61 1/2
Oats —			
Dec	.46 3/4	.46 1/2	.50 1/4
May	.47 1/4	.47 1/8	.47 3/8
Pork —			
Dec	15.95	16.02	16.07
May		14 1/2	
July		15.65	15.72
Lard —			
Dec		9.00	
May		9.10	9.12
July	9.30	9.35	9.37
Ribs —			
Dec	8.15	8.12	8.17
May	8.42	8.42	8.47

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

CHARACTER AND WORK

The connection between sane living and sound work is a physiological necessity. The time, strength, poise, capacity for sustained work, steadiness of will involved in the successful performance of great tasks or the production of great artistic creations exclude from the race all save those who bring to it health, vigor, and energy. It is unnecessary to inquire with regard to the habits of the man who builds up a great business enterprise or who secures genuine financial reputation and authority; these achievements always involve self-control, courage, persistence and moral vigor. They are beyond the reach of the self-indulgent man.

HAMILTON, WRIGHT MABIE.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

American Heroes and Heroines

BETTY ZANE.

Betty Zane lived in Virginia when it was a colony, and that was more than a hundred years ago.

She was born in Berkeley county, which is now in West Virginia, and in 1772, at the age of 16, she traveled westward through the Blue Ridge mountains with her three brothers to settle near Wheeling.

The journey was difficult and dangerous in those days, difficult because of the wilderness of forest and the rough mountain country; dangerous because of wild beasts and Indians. She, with her brothers, was one of our country's pioneers.

Betty Zane had to give up her school life, which had begun in the city of Philadelphia, her school friends and the pleasures of city life. She did that cheerfully, and with her brother Ebenezer's wife, performed the household duties of the cabin home on the frontier.

Her brother, Ebenezer Zane, helped build Fort Henry for the protection of the settlers, and in September, 1777, Colonel Shepherd, who was the commander of the fort, ordered all the settlers of the region to come within the palisades because of signs of an Indian uprising.

The next morning Indians were seen in the cornfields of the abandoned settlements. A band of thirteen men were sent out under a young captain to drive them off. From the windows, or loopholes, of the fort, the little garrison saw these men shot down and tomahawked until not one was left. Forty-two fighting men remained inside the fort to protect the women and children. The Indians besieged them for a week, until at last there were but 26 fighting men left and the ammunition was nearly gone.

Outside the palisades not far from the fort stood Ebenezer Zane's log cabin. In it the men knew was a keg of powder. The commander called for a volunteer to go out and fetch it in.

Several men offered, but Betty Zane who had been helping to load muskets and caring for the wounded, sprang in front of them all and cried: "Sir, you cannot spare a man, send me!"

She spoke the truth and the commander knew it. "Brave girl," he said, "God keep you." The heavy gate of the fort was opened and through it sped Betty Zane, fleet as a mountain deer. The great virtue of the Indian is courage and he admires courage wherever he sees it. The Indians looked upon the young girl in wonder, and not a hand was raised to harm her.

Betty Zane ran to the cabin, entered it, seized the keg of ammunition and wrapping her apron about it ran back toward the gate of the fort as quickly as she left it. But the Indians guessed her mission and now sent a shower of arrows and bullets after her.

She reached the gate unharmed and entered the fort with the ammunition safe. Men and women and children embraced her and wept. They knew her name would go down in history for that brave deed. Betty Zane had saved Fort Henry.

A Mastodon's Tooth

Lewis Guthrie of Colfax township near Morocco, Ind., while digging a ditch unearthed several bones of a mastodon, including a tooth that was nine inches long and five inches wide and weighed very nearly ten pounds. The tooth is in an almost perfect state of preservation.

As ships meet at sea, a moment to gather, when words of greeting must be spoken, and then away into the deep, so men meet in this world; and I think we should cross no man's path without halting him, and if he needs, giving him supplies.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Thank God, there are some men and women full of the power of the Gospel who cannot rest satisfied till they have opened their very hearts, and given the poor wayfarer man the only thing which is really their own—their faith, their energy, their hope in God.—Phillips Brooks.

The Child's Library

Children, remember that books are good friends. Often when tired of play you will turn to your books and find a great deal of happiness there. If you have treated them kindly, they will always be waiting for you, ready to entertain, amuse and uplift you.

A good book that we have once read will always come back to us with a smiling face, like a dear companion. We like the old books best, the books that are tried and true. Always, even when we grow up and have many books, we like to look at those we loved in childhood. So you see how important it is to take care of every book we own.

But all books are not good books. Some are idle and foolish. A good book contains the stories that the world has loved for many, many years, perhaps a thousand years. Such books are called classics. When children are very little they often have simple picture books to amuse them for a little while, but all children should begin very early to love the classics.

What books have you upon your shelf? Have you "Aesop's Fables," Hans Andersen's "Fairy Tales," Kingsley's "Greek Heroes," or Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"? All these are little classics. Some have been written in simple language so that a little child can easily read them.

RECORD PRICES FOR NOTED BOOKS

At the auction sale of Henry W. Poor's library in New York recently Montaigne's Essays, in three volumes, done into English by John Florio, were sold for \$501, after a lively running fire of bids. The prize was captured by Frederick W. Morris, as agent, who took it away from one of the private buyers who was bidding through George D. Smith. The work is a first edition, printed in 1603.

Another record price was represented in the sale of a rare first edition of the "Comedies and Tragedies" of Thomas Killigrew, for which \$330 was realized. Killigrew was page of honor to Charles I. and groom of the bedchamber of Charles II. The volume was printed in 1644.

One of the first editions of Longfellow brought \$35, while a small representation copy of his ballads and other poems was sold for \$84; and \$61 was paid for an uncut copy of "Evangeline." A French fifteenth century manuscript on vellum, "Hecate Beata," brought \$418, and another, "Heures de Notre Dame," also on vellum and written in bold Gothic characters, was sold for \$300. A rare collected first edition of Moliere brought \$250. Four volumes of Scott's poems from the library of Washington Irving were sold for \$32.

Who Are American Poets?

American literature has revealed itself in the works of some men of great merit, but the list of poets whose names would find a place in a somewhat severe anthology, says a French critic in the Revue des Deux Mondes, is a limited one—William Cullen Bryant, Emerson, Longfellow, Poe, Whittier, Lowell, Sidney Lanier and Walt Whitman—a list which includes men whose prose is better than their verse. For the sake of ethnic verity, it is necessary to set aside the two poets of the South—Poe and Lanier. Both these poets wrote with more grace, more ease, than the poets of the East.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

Drop Vowel Verse.
K-p moving; t-s w-s-r th-n s-t-t-ng
-s-d-;
N-v-r, -h, n-v-r s- f-l-;
-nd dr- -ng, -nd s-ng-ng, -nd w-t-ng
th-t-d-;
N-v-r, -h, n-v-r s- f-l-.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Key to Puzzle.
No. 313.—Girls' Names: Christine, Miriam, Louisa, Editha, Frances, Sarah.

A Pioneer In Many Good Works

As an exemplar of the highest type of patriotic American womanhood; of a life devoted to noble, self-sacrificing service for God, for country and for humanity, the name of Clara Barton comes quickly to the mind and lips of many Americans. The story of her long life of usefulness is a familiar one.



MISS CLARA BARTON.
(Photo by Elmer Chickering.)

Clara Barton, the world-famous leader of the American Red Cross movement, now retired, achieved marked success as an educator in her youth, and later by faithful performance of duty as the first woman employed in a government department at Washington (the patent office) she blazed the way for thousands of women to become self-supporting and consequently self-respecting.

It was not until the outbreak of the civil war, however, that the philanthropic side of Miss Barton's character was fully aroused. When the news of the attack upon the Sixth Massachusetts regiment in the streets of Baltimore was flashed to Washington, the tender heart of this remarkable woman responded to the call of human suffering.

Her wonderful executive ability was then displayed. With Miss Barton to think is to act—instantly. When the wounded men arrived at the capital, she was at the railroad station, ready for action, and from that day until the end of the four years' conflict she was engaged in the work of relief, going to the front upon the hardest-fought fields. To this day she is affectionately termed the "Angel of the Battlefield" by the survivors of the greatest war in American history.

At the close of the war she devoted her efforts for many months to the work of locating missing men, impelled to do so by the appeals of thousands of distracted mothers, anxious to obtain information of sons who had not returned. Under her direction the fate of twenty thousand missing soldiers was established beyond a doubt. She it was, also, who identified the graves of nearly fourteen thousand Union soldiers at Andersonville, Ga., the record of which, but for her prompt action, would have been lost.

In 1870, being in Europe, she again went to the front in the Franco-Prussian war, serving on the hardest fields. In recognition of this service she received several medals and decorations from European governments and sovereigns.

It was at this time that the international committee of the Red Cross, at Geneva, Switzerland, solicited her aid in advocating the extension of the work to the United States.

The story of her success, after several years of persistent effort, is familiar; also how Congress accepted the Geneva treaty of the Red Cross, and President Arthur signed it in 1882. The American Red Cross Association had been organized in 1881. Miss Barton was nominated for the presidency by President Garfield, a position she held

for 20 years, and which is now occupied by the President-elect of the United States. It was Miss Barton who formulated the famous "American amendment," adding for this country "relief in national calamities and disasters" to the original "relief in armies in war."

Eighteen times during her administration the society was called into action and on nearly all of those fields she personally directed the work, and continued to do so until her retirement.

In the years since then Miss Barton has not been idle. In 1905 the National Association of First Aid of America was organized, and she became its president, which position she still holds.

Two years ago, yielding to the appeals of hundreds of American school children, who wrote her countless letters, asking her what she did when a child like themselves, she published a little book "The Story of My Childhood," a charming story, of equal interest to adults, showing how a sensitive, shrinking child developed into the noble, self-sacrificing woman.

After years of solicitation by friends and the public, Miss Barton is now supplementing the childhood story with the experiences of later years, the recollections of the stirring events in which she had a part.

What is the secret of success of such a life as Miss Barton's? Certainly a desire for notoriety had no part in shaping her career, for she is of all women the most modest. Naturally she is retiring, but always a call of distress or of human suffering has so appealed to her that in her desire to minister self has been forgotten.

It is a part of her belief that it is one's duty to be physically well, and so truly she has lived in accordance that now, in the late autumn of her useful life, she accomplishes an amount of work which many younger women would declare impossible. She is still a woman of brilliant intellect, alert to all the vital questions of the day. A fine conversationalist, gifted with a keen sense of humor, she is a delightful companion.

It is but natural that the achievements of Christian Science should appeal strongly to Miss Barton. She was one of the first to welcome The Christian Science Monitor, expressing herself as having long felt the need of such a newspaper. In a letter to one of The Monitor family, she writes concerning it: "Things happen in Christian Science as they never do or never would in other ways. And why not? When the lines are all true, and the warp is correctly drawn, the pattern will be perfect. * * * The nation will rise up and call it blessed."

Clock-Watching a Poor Business

"I've got a sign hanging in my office," says Comptroller Herman A. Metz of New York, "and it says in good, big letters that a man who doesn't earn more than he gets will never get more than he's getting. There is nothing new about that observation, but it's the whole gospel of success."

"My advice to young fellows who must work for a salary—and that's the case with most of them—is, first to keep out of municipal, state and federal departments; second, to get a job with a hustling little concern where business comes first and system afterward, and third, to quit looking at the clock after the office opens. If they will forget the clock it won't be long before the boss will forget it too, so far as they are concerned."

A Royal Authoress

Princess Feodora of Schleswig-Holstein, the youngest sister of the German Empress, has written a novel. Although only 24 years old, she is not altogether an unknown writer, having previously published several short stories of life in her own province and instinct with local color. The new book is more pretentious and of unusual merit. Its title, "Through the Mist," is well chosen. There are beautiful passages of prose all through the book, and it is evident that this royal lady has a warm heart for the poor and the needy and a sincere desire to bridge the yawning gulf between rich and poor. The best of the book is that it shows that princesses also have warm hearts and are sometimes very lovable human beings.

One Man's Experience.

Testimony of E. W. Peet of
Stockton, Cal.

In the material world a newly discovered or newly applied law, involving a safer and better means to an end, is usually welcomed and gladly accepted for its economic value. In the realm of religion, however, it is different; here any important discovery of law, or means of a better application of a demonstrable truth, becomes a target for severe criticism. This difference made me a student of Christian Science. Eight years ago I knew very little of Mrs. Eddy and less of the value of her revelation to humanity.

With an assuring consciousness that I had seen and heard enough to warrant a complete change in my attitude, my belief regarding the Scriptures and man and his relation to his Maker, I left San Jose, my home, and came to Stockton to reside, and I came with a pledge to be kept as I found opportunity to seek and know the truth which is leading so many out of bondage into the kingdom of light, liberty, health, and happiness. Thus far I had gained only a slight understanding of what Christian Science really is, but in my new environment I was hearing and seeing something every day to keep me interested. I found here a Christian Science church organization, and its members the same kind of people I had left in San Jose.

For a year or more, I had been a frequent attendant at their meetings, when one morning I found myself in great need of immediate relief from a well-developed case of illness, accompanied with an acute pleuritic attack. I said to myself that now was the opportunity to prove what I had so often heard declared—that God is the primary and all-inclusive source of life and health. Believing this one fundamental truth, and the promise that if we ask we shall receive, I telephoned a practitioner for absent treatment. It was given, and I was at once relieved; four additional treatments followed, and I was healed, and with the healing came impressions and a consciousness not given to language to express. I had asked for relief from a recently contracted affliction, and my prayer had been answered, and to the limited asking a thousandfold had been added. To my great surprise stomach and intestinal troubles of 40 years' standing had taken their departure, and have never returned—now four years and some months since. I was also healed of an injury which had necessitated the wearing of a heavy steel truss, which was then laid aside and never seen since. Other minor burdens were entirely obliterated, and my health has been better than in any four years of my life since I can remember.

From the smallness of men and drugs I had turned to the allness of God, and I had been doubly blessed; for days it was hard to realize that so much had been received where so little had been returned. For the first few weeks my attempted comprehension of the situation proved indefinite and confusing; at times I was wonderfully buoyant in mind and body; I was enjoying much, and all through another's labor and understanding of divine principle. In all this wonderful transformation of mind and body which had been so generously bestowed I had remained a willing recipient of a free gift. I had done nothing to merit such a token of divine favor. Then I began to see that duty and obligation were making demands upon me; that I must recognize, if I would express the gratitude, and acknowledge the great indebtedness under which I had been placed. At this juncture it was made plain to me that the Christian Science church organization is planned and equipped for a purpose, and that if the friends and beneficiaries of Science are willing to do their part to help it accomplish its mission they must "come out from among them," as the Master said, and become not only passive but active members, with a growing understanding of God, omnipotent good.

Suiting action to my sense of duty, I made Science and Health my daily companion, was constant in my attendance at church, and soon became a member of the local church and a little later a member of The Mother Church. To me the Bible has become a new book, and I feel that no gift of gold or worldly honor could tempt me to relinquish the little understanding of truth gained through my church association, together with the study of the Bible and Science and Health, which are teeming with realities that will ever proclaim Mrs. Eddy the greatest revealer and benefactor the world has produced since the days of Christ Jesus.

Application made for entry as second class matter.

POEMS WORTH REMEMBERING

The Omnipotent
Eternal and Omnipotent Unseen!
Who hadst the world, with all its lives complete,
Start from the void and thrill beneath thy feet
Thine I adore with reverence serene;
Here in the fields thine own cathedral meet,
Built by thyself, star-roofed and hung with green,
Wherein all breathing things in concord sweet,
Organized by winds, perpetual hymns repeat.
Here hast thou spread that book to every eye,
Whose tongue and truth, all, all may read and prove,
On whose three-blessed leaves, Earth, Ocean, Sky,
Thine own right hand hath stamped Might, Justice, Love;
Grand trinity, which binds in due degree
God, man and brute, in social unity.
—Horace Smith—1779-1840.

A Moment's Mirth

Mrs. Justward—Oh, dear, dear! Mary, since you've been here—only one month—you've broken more china than your wages amount to. How on earth are we to prevent this sort of thing?

Mary—Try raising my wages, ma'am.

"Well, we've been married two years now."

"And you and your wife are happy."

"Yes, we've disappointed many people."

Officer—I suppose you think you can make all that racket with a fish horn because you are a student?

Freshman—No, because I'm a tooter.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, December 16, 1908.

The Municipal Election In Boston

ALTHOUGH yesterday's election in Boston was an off-year contest with no mayoralty candidates to arouse stay-at-homes into special activity, it possessed several features of more than passing interest.

For one thing, the state Legislature will shortly consider the advisability of governing Boston by commission. The quality of the people's choice, as expressed in the aldermen and common councilmen elected yesterday, will have considerable to do with the future of those bodies. Their practical value, particularly that of the common council, has long been debatable.

Apart from this purely local matter, the campaign just closed was of general interest because of the evidence it presented of a growing appreciation of the difference between municipal and national politics. Few question the theory that non-partisanship in civic affairs is the ideal, and Boston, in common with other cities, is showing that non-partisanship is appealing to voters in general as a practical solution of the problem of municipal government.

In yesterday's election the vote for school committeemen was distinctly non-partisan. Mr. Lee and Mr. Brock, men of tried ability in the important work of administering the schools, were nominated by both Republicans and Democrats and received the endorsement of the Public School Association, which has done much to bring about the present satisfactory condition in the Boston school committee. Those who recall the bitter political contests fought over the schools only a few years ago, when the interests of the children were lost sight of in the battle for party success, will appreciate the change.

Another strong factor in the promotion of non-partisanship was the preliminary educational work of the Good Government Association and the excellent example it set by endorsing candidates for the board of aldermen without regard to party. The task which confronted the voter of choosing the seven best men from a list of forty-five aldermanic candidates was formidable; but the Good Government Association, with its clear, abbreviated and available information regarding each candidate, prevented it from being hopeless.

In speaking of the Good Government Association, one should not overlook what is perhaps its most effective weapon in promoting political cleanliness. This association not only endorses men for election, but it also keeps track of the men who are elected. Every one holding an elective office in Boston knows he is being watched. This cannot fail to emphasize to each his responsibility to the public and to encourage him to consider carefully all questions which he is called upon to decide.

While the ideal is not yet attained, there is nothing to be discouraged about in the affairs of the average American city. The dominant desire of the people is for honesty, wisdom and non-partisanship in civic matters, and this desire is having its effect on even the professional politician.

ANY ONE who knows anything at all about English politics knows the danger of placing too much importance on the result of bye-elections. It was a miscalculation on such a basis that involved Lord Beaconsfield in perhaps the greatest mistake of his career. Nevertheless the extraordinary series of reverses sustained by the present Liberal government during the past two years would seem to constitute something more than the solitary swallow which fails to make a summer. The Conservative victory in the recent election for Mid-Essex, when a majority of 454 was increased to one of 2565, indicates, in an unmistakable way what is happening. The election was fought by the winners on the issue of tariff reform, which is a polite way of expressing a policy of protection, and if the result is in any way an indication of the feeling of the country, and it seems impossible to resist the conclusion that it is, then the prophecy of one of the leading labor members, himself opposed to the policy of protection, root and branch, that if the opposition could confine the issue to this one question, they would sweep the country at the next general election, seems to be in process of fulfillment.

Tariff Reform in England

The City-Bred and the Country-Bred Boy

SOME ONE having once said the country-bred boy succeeds in the large city to a greater degree than the city-bred boy, and the instances in which the country-bred boy does succeed being unquestionably numerous, it has been generally taken for granted the statement is true. President Finley of the New York City College is the latest to accept and dwell upon the assumption, holding the country boy easily distances the city boy, and advancing some interesting if unsound reasons in support of his position.

The city boy, he contends, labors under serious disadvantages, principal among which is "the unquiet and pettiness which bring home to him the belief that he is swallowed in the crowd, an insignificant atom in the throng." He is "oppressed by a sense of his limitations, becomes discouraged and loses his dreams and his ambitions early." On the other hand, the country boy, brought up among the great spaces of nature, arrives in the crowded city carrying with him an exaggerated sense of his individuality, or personal importance, discounts the belief of limitations, is conscious of no restrictions, goes forward with determination, and wins.

Now, this is not so much a matter of theory as it is a matter of experience, a question of fact. In the first place, it is not true that environment handicaps the city-bred any more than it handicaps the country-bred boy. He may fail—he often does fail—but his failure is due to the same causes that bring about the failure of the country-bred boy, and these causes are internal, not external; they are not due to the environment of either city or country.

Any book of biography dealing with the men who have made their mark in mercantile and professional life will show the city-bred boy holds his own in the ranks of the successful. The vast majority of men who are the most prominent in the activities of the great centers of population are city-bred. That there are instances, many thousands of instances, in which the country-bred

boys upon entering into competition with city-bred boys have distanced the latter, there can be no doubt; but the fact these cases have been made conspicuous accounts to a large extent for the erroneous belief that country-bred boys in cities are as a rule more successful than their city-bred brothers.

The advantages and disadvantages on both sides practically place the city and the country-bred boy on the same footing when they enter into competition, and success is due to individual merit rather than to surroundings. There are external influences which may seem to give one or the other the better of the start, but the race is not far run before it becomes plain that everything depends upon the boy himself.

The Way To Municipal Competence and Honesty

IN THE report of the finance commission which is still a subject of serious discussion in Boston, we have simply a counterpart of the testimony of Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland before the legislative committee which is engaged in investigating the financial methods of New York city. Indeed, the facts brought out here would fit the conditions existing in almost all the other great cities of the country, just as the facts brought out by Dr. Cleveland could, with slight changes, be incorporated in the report of our finance commission.

Loose methods of administration seem common to all municipalities. That there is much—altogether too much—to complain of on the score of downright dishonesty is true, but it is equally true that incompetence, which is at once a breeder of extravagance and corruption, is the evil which requires most attention.

Looseness of method in New York, as in Boston and elsewhere, is an encouragement to dishonesty, and it should be stamped out for this if for no other reason. And it would seem that the most effective way of stamping it out is plain.

Dr. Cleveland is technical director of municipal research in New York city, and an accepted authority in his line. Among other things, he declared that from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 might be saved to the taxpayers each year by entrusting all purchases for all departments to a single honest and capable buyer. He pointed out also the extravagant waste resulting from the lax system of caring for material in the water and other departments. He was dealing with leakages—with leakages which result in the loss of millions annually to the municipality, in the annual increase in the cost of government, in the alarming growth of the city's indebtedness. But he was far from being certain these leakages would be effectually stopped merely by the introduction of a central purchasing agency. He admitted there might be even greater waste and more unfavorable contracts under the central agency system than there are now. He held that to accompany a central agency there ought to be a requirement that appropriations for supplies should not be made to purchasing agents. The purchasing agent should be a person representing the city in contractual relations. Purchases should be made on requisitions and charged against the funds of the officer making the requisition. The city should provide instruments for the control of the central purchasing agency, etc.

Now, the long and short of all this is that in the end the purchasing agent would be a mere convenience for the heads of departments and bureaus making the requisitions. He could not pass upon the requisitions, could not refuse to grant them, could not inspect the purchases made, would have nothing to do with the enforcement of care or economy in their use. No private corporation where millions are involved would be content with any such arrangement, or would tolerate any such arrangement. A private corporation confronted with the fact that it was losing millions annually through incompetence, extravagance and dishonesty, would not rest until it had placed the management of its affairs in the hands of men of the highest character and ability, and would not hesitate to pay them the very highest prices their services could command. A private corporation would not be content simply with the employment of one competent department chief in its establishment. It would insist upon competence and honesty in all departments, and be satisfied with nothing less.

WHY NOT assist the post-office department to expedite the delivery of mail in large cities? Nearly everybody can help without inconvenience worth mentioning. Indeed, this is a matter in which nearly everybody can help, to the great advantage of nearly everybody else. The first assistant postmaster-general makes a recommendation which, if approved by Congress, will compel all to assist in this matter. But to be wholly successful, the reform should be brought about with the hearty co-operation of the public rather than through compulsion.

Briefly, the recommendation is—and it has been made before—that free delivery in cities be restricted to those houses, private or business, where boxes are provided for the reception of mail.

Any observant person can see it requires the greater part of the time of the city letter carrier to find entrance to and make his way through buildings for the delivery of individual mail. While it might be regarded as a step backward to deprive business houses and offices of the advantages of the present delivery service, there can be no question that in the great majority of cases even the business man would be better served if the mail box system should be generally adopted. It would enable the letter carrier to get over his route with greater expedition, for one thing, and if the reform should become general it would enable the post-office department to cut down the distributing force in residential districts, where so much time is now lost in doorbell ringing, and to increase it in the commercial and office building centers.

If this system should be adopted, mail would reach the average home at a much earlier hour than it does now, and the average man would be able to read his private letters at his breakfast table. As matters stand at present he does not see his home mail until evening. Neither the postoffice department nor the mail carrier is to blame for this. The latter starts off early enough with a full bag of mail, but he is subject to delays.

That the mail box system is feasible is demonstrated by its successful operation in apartment buildings. It is by no means necessary that the public shall await either the favorable or unfavorable action of Congress on the first assistant postmaster-general's recommendation. It can help now. Mail boxes can be procured at very small expense, and every one of them put into use will assist in the expedition of the mail service. This should be incentive enough to householders and others who are capable of taking a right view of their obligations to the government.

How To Help the Postoffice Department

HALF A CENTURY or so ago a celebrated French novelist wrote a book in which he described a voyage through the air. The world read it, smiled, relegated it to its boys and went its way, convinced that the book of one of M. Jules Verne's contemporaries, describing "A Journey Round My Room," was in every way more practical.

That was in the days before the telephone when people were only slowly getting over the shock they had received through the railways. The world, however, has gone spinning "down the ringing grooves of change" since then, and it is consequently a little curious to find not only numbers of thinkers ignoring the possibilities of the airship, but large bodies of people regarding the question from the half-amused standpoint of the English member of Parliament who demanded from Stephenson what would happen if the "Rocket" met a cow on the line. Stephenson's historic and laconic answer, "So much the worse for the cow," probably disposes succinctly of the criticisms of today. Should any one like to inquire what would be likely to happen if an airship met a vulture in the clouds, the answer is supplied to them. The airship has come to stop, and in the distant future Macaulay's New Zealander, instead of surveying the ruins of St. Paul's from the broken arch of London Bridge, may arrive from Wellington in his aeroplane, and book, in St. Paul's churchyard, for Rome, where they will by that time probably have adopted the suggestion of an irritated genius, for the conversion of the Forum into a winter-garden.

Meantime the Germans, who are generally engaged in dealing practically with these matters while the rest of Europe is still in a jocos or theoretical state of mind, are considering bills for the electrification of their railways, and contemplating the organization of regular airship routes. If these plans should prove feasible—and the execution of them is, of course, a question of time rather than doubt—the German people will be far ahead of any other in exploitation of the airship, and will reap all the advantages which will necessarily accrue therefrom. The dominion of man when legitimately exercised, extends over all natural phenomena, and no one can maintain that the navigation of the air is less important than the navigation of the sea.

Admiral Cervera, A Reminiscence

THE RETIREMENT of Admiral Cervera from active service in the Spanish navy is announced, and this fact recalls the circumstances under which he first became known to Americans. Before ever his fleet entered the harbor of Santiago, and before ever it emerged from this shelter in a desperate but hopeless attempt to escape our guns, the American people gave him a larger measure of sympathy than they usually bestow upon an enemy of their country. For they could only see in him a gallant officer who was the victim of a system which had been working toward disaster for four hundred years.

They knew that Cervera was despatched upon a forlorn hope, and they knew that he was well aware of it. Therefore they recognized in him a hero worthy of a better cause. His defeat on that memorable Sunday morning in 1898, regarded as a personal matter, was far less pleasing to them than was the victory which he achieved over himself the moment he became a prisoner in our hands.

Not one word of complaint escaped this brave man's lips, although the humiliation which he felt must have been intense. He had staked everything on that mad dash from Santiago, and he had lost everything—except his dignity, and the respect of those who had lately been his foes. The one he preserved gracefully and unostentatiously, the other was bestowed upon him from that repository of generous impulses, the American heart.

If we had known Cervera and Spaniards of his stamp, and if Cervera and Spaniards of his stamp had known us, as well before the declaration of war as afterward, it is safe to say the first shot would never have been fired, for out of the better understanding would have come a settlement of the Cuban question which would have been satisfactory to all parties in interest. However, the shot was fired, and the war was waged, and the victory was won, and the defeat was suffered, and Cervera was but one of the victims of another avoidable conflict.

TUESDAY may properly be said to have been a red letter day for the red man. It will be conceded the red man, though entitled, if anybody is, to make himself heard and felt in this country, is among the least intrusive of all our people. One may in these times read the newspapers daily for a year and find scarcely a reference to him, except in the sporting page. But Tuesday he was in type not once but three separate and distinct times. The first mention occurred in a despatch from Toronto, Can., which told how his footprints had been discovered in Toronto bay, 70 feet below the surface of the water in interglacial clay; how these footprints had been made, evidently, anywhere from 50,000 to 100,000 years ago; how there were about 100 of them, showing they were made by a portion of a tribe, and how the footprints "toed in," while the impressions pointed north. This should settle all questions as to the right of the red man to be recognized as a member of one of our very first families, if it does not settle anything else.

The next mention was in a despatch from Spokane, Wash., which told how the chief of the Nooksack tribe, who is known as the wealthiest Indian in the New Northwest, entertained 400 siwash of the tribes in that section at a potlach, or gift feast, on his ranch near Lynden, where he distributed gifts of a total value of \$3000, and expended as much more for food and non-alcoholic drinks, and how the festival included some of the most peculiar ceremonies of the aborigines.

The third and last mention, like the first, came from Ontario, but this time from Brantford, and told how the Six Nation Indians have made the Prince of Wales their head as honorary chieftain of war in a ceremony of great splendor, to which the heir to the British throne had given his consent; and how the latter is now and must henceforth be known in the Six Nations as "O Non De Yoh," which, being translated, means, "Lord and King."

These facts, we believe, will bear us out in the original proposition that Tuesday was what might properly be called a red letter day for the red man.

AN OBJECT lesson can be found for Boston in the fact that Rio Janeiro is expending at the present time \$20,000,000 for new docks.

What Time Alone Will Tell

A Red Letter Day for the Red Man